

In bipartisan conference, which was adopted by the Senate yesterday, follows:

Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by the allied and associated powers, and a failure on the part of the allied and associated powers to make objection to said reservations and understandings prior to the deposit of ratification by the United States shall be taken as a full and final acceptance of such reservations and understandings by said powers:

Territorial Integrity

1. The United States so understands and construes Article I that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations as provided in said article the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

2. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, its resources, or any form of economic discrimination or to interfere in any way in controversies between nations, including all controversies relating to territorial integrity or political independence, whether members of the League or not, under the provisions of Article X, or to the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any purpose, unless, in any particular case, the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall, in the exercise of full liberty of action by act or joint resolution so provide.

3. No nation shall be accepted by the United States under Article 22, Part I, or any other provision of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States.

Monroe Doctrine

4. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children, and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States, and are not, under this Treaty, to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or the assembly of the League of Nations or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

5. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the Assembly or by the Council of the League of Nations, provided for in said Treaty of Peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said Treaty of Peace with Germany.

Liberty of Action

6. The United States withholds its assent to Articles 156, 157, and 158 and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles.

7. No person is or shall be authorized to represent the United States, nor shall any citizen of the United States be eligible as a member of any body or agency established or authorized by said Treaty of Peace with Germany, except pursuant to an act of the Congress of the United States providing for his appointment and defining his powers and duties.

8. The United States understands that the Reparations Commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany or from Germany to the United States only when the United States by act or joint resolution of the Congress approves such regulation or interference.

9. The United States shall not be obliged to contribute to any expenses of the League of Nations nor the secretariat, or of any committee, or commission or conference or other agency, organized under the League of Nations or under the Treaty, or for the purpose of carrying out the Treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States; provided, that the foregoing limitation shall not apply to the United States' proportionate share of the expense of the office force and salary of the secretary-general.

Limitation of Armaments

10. No plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the council of the League of Nations under the provisions of Article 8 shall be held as binding the United States until the same shall have been accepted by Congress, and the United States reserves the right to increase its armament without the consent of the council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war.

11. The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking state, as defined in Article 16 of the covenant of the League of Nations,

residing within the United States or in countries other than such covenant-breaking state, to continue their commercial, financial and personal relations with the nationals of the United States.

12. Nothing in Articles 296, 297, or in any other annexes thereto or in any other article, section, or annex of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States.

13. The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII (Articles 387 to 427 inclusive) unless Congress by act or joint resolution shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said Part XIII, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.

Voting Equality

14. Until part I, being the covenant of the League of Nations, shall be so amended to provide the United States shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to that which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate shall be entitled to cast, the United States assumes no obligation to be bound, except in cases where Congress has previously given its consent by any election, decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote. The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the League if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically, has voted.

15. In consenting to the ratification of the Treaty with Germany the United States adheres to the principle of self-determination and to the resolution of sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice adopted by the Senate June 6, 1919, and declares that when such government is attained by Ireland, a consummation it is hoped is at hand, it should promptly be admitted as a member of the League of Nations.

MR. BRYAN POINTS TO CIVIC REFORMS

In Address in New York City, Nebraskan Also Declares the Need of Assured World Peace—Selfishness Foe of Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The vital part William Jennings Bryan has played in bringing about such reforms as direct election of senators, the income tax, prohibition, and woman suffrage, was emphasized at a dinner given to him by his friends at the Aldine Club last night. Judge Samuel Seabury (D.), as chairman, attacked the action of the State Democratic convention in adopting a wet plank. The Rev. Charles Scanlon, president of the World Prohibition Federation, defended prohibition, and Mr. Bryan said in part:

"We can better understand the political situation which we have to meet today if we bear in mind three propositions: that greed and selfishness are always attempting to obstruct human progress; that the sooner an obstruction to the popular will is removed, the better for all concerned; that right always triumphs in the end. Just now, the world is recovering from the most destructive war known to history. In time, the world will be normal again, and God grant the lessons learned in the awful conflict may never be forgotten. We have learned at least one lesson, namely, that it is a mistake to require a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty. A majority of Congress can declare war; it ought to be as easy to end a war as to begin it."

"The League of Nations, with our nation a member, is the highest tribute that has been conceived by the mind and heart of man, and our nation's influence in the League should go far toward making war impossible, by cultivating the spirit of brotherhood. Our nation's representatives in the League should be elected in districts by popular vote. In each nation the obstructionists and the advocates of reform are engaged in a continuing struggle. It so happens that my life has been spent in successive efforts to secure reforms every one of which in its last analysis had as its object the removal of obstructions which special interests sought to interpose to the political progress of our country."

Mr. Bryan cited as examples the constitutional amendment for direct election of United States senators, the income tax, and prohibition. "The saloon has been abolished, and with it the brewery and the distillery. It was a tawdry, no such powerful financial interests had ever before attempted to thwart the purpose of the nation or stay the onrushing tide of moral sentiment. The loss of which those engaged in the liquor traffic complain only measures the height of the dam with which it is attempted to obstruct public opinion. If the obstruction had been removed earlier, the damage would not have been so great; if the reform had been further delayed, the damage would have been still greater—not to speak of incalculable injury to the public."

COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS OF WAR

Illinois Congressman Has Plan to Pay Them \$40 for Each Month in War—Funds Got by Retroactive Income Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Not a bonus, but "adjusted compensation," for former service men, what Henry T. Rainey (D.), Representative from Illinois, seeks in a bill which he introduced in the House yesterday. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Rainey said he read 66 bills providing compensation in one way or another for the soldier, but none of them seemed to him to meet what the soldier really needed to make up to him the opportunities he had lost during the war or to help him constructively. In the bill which he has introduced, he has sought to meet a situation which has not been otherwise provided for and to take the money for it from those who profited most by the war.

It has been claimed that a retroactive increase in tax is not constitutional. But Mr. Rainey asserts that after the Civil War a retroactive income tax was levied and that it was upheld by the Supreme Court, and also in 1915 a decision was rendered to the same effect.

Provisions of Bill

Mr. Rainey's bill in substance is as follows: There shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to every enlisted man, who shall verbally or in writing request the same, a certificate of honor, which shall be in the terms provided hereafter in this act, to which there shall be attached coupons, one less in number than the total number of months the enlisted man served in the world war, said coupons to be for \$40 each, the first of said coupons to be payable on or after the first day of September, 1920, and the remainder to be due and payable on or after the first day of each succeeding month. All coupons shall be presented for payment after they are due and before the first day of September, 1925. Coupons shall not draw interest either before or after maturity.

The Treasurer of the United States is authorized to pay to the assignee of each coupon \$40 only on condition that it be used for one of the following purposes: A, as a payment on a home or a farm or to improve, furnish, or repair same; B, as a payment on pre-existing indebtedness on such home or farm or on any improvements, or furniture, connected therewith; C, as a payment on farm machinery, seed, grain, livestock, poultry, or feed for the same, or on pre-existing liens, or mortgages against the same; D, as a payment for the purpose of establishing or investing in a business as a trade, including the tools of a craftsman or on any pre-existing indebtedness, mortgage or liens against the same; E, as a payment toward completing or procuring an education in any educational institution, including correspondence schools; F, as a payment for medical care or treatment and surgical services rendered the enlisted man or his family.

Income Tax to Supply Funds

To procure the money to pay the enlisted men, it is provided that a tax of 50 per cent shall be levied on the war income of every war beneficiary, including all persons whose income was \$20,000 or more for the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive, or for any of said years, and whose income for any one or all of said years exceeds his income for the year 1914. One third of the tax is payable on or before the first day of September, 1920; one-third of the same on or before the first day of September, 1921, and one-third on or before the first day of September, 1922. Any war beneficiary may pay the installment at any time before the same becomes due.

SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTERESTS OF FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Alexander Millerand, in the Chamber of Deputies, this afternoon, declared that the government, in accord with the Allies, had taken all the measures necessary in Germany to safeguard the French interests and the interests of the Allies. This was not the moment, he added, to enter upon a discussion of foreign affairs. He would furnish full explanations later.

Louis Barthou accepted an adjournment of the debate but Leon Daudet insisted. There was a division and adjournment was voted by 403 against 182.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND LIQUOR TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Petitions bearing many signatures are beginning to reach the Premier of British Columbia, John Oliver, their object being to induce the government to adopt in this province the Quebec policy of allowing the sale of beer and light wines and placing the sale of stronger liquors under government control. The Moderate Party, as the supporter of this policy, has interviewed the Premier and in reply the latter has suggested three methods that might be adopted in an eventual submission of the question as a referendum.

One way would be by an amended prohibition bill in contrast with a measure drawn up by the moderationists, another would be by an amended

prohibition bill in contrast with a measure specially prepared by the government on similar lines to the Quebec law, and the third an amended prohibition bill which would mean government sale or control of all intoxicating liquors.

In his reply Mr. Oliver said that the government was only too pleased to receive any suggestion pertaining to prohibition legislation. He felt this was "a matter of principle," which all governments must recognize during the present session, and he pointed out to the delegation that the prohibition act was to be tightened up and, before the amendments were passed, there would be ample time for the most careful consideration of the views of all parties.

As matters now stand the general impression is that the government has no intention of permitting a referendum on the question of prohibition at this time, nor until a final trial has been given to the amended prohibition act.

CHINESE PROTEST GOVERNMENT PLAN

Proposal to Deal Directly With Japan on Shantung Question Meets Popular Opposition That May Force Change of Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Chinese officials here express the opinion that opposition to the Central Government on the issue of direct negotiation of the Shantung question with Japan is causing the government to hesitate in carrying out its policy of entering upon such negotiations. To move in the face of the hostility which has been aroused might well be fatal to the controlling political party of the republic, it is asserted.

The Shantung policy of the military party in China has already given rise to a feeling of antagonism in all parts of the country. It is said, and this feeling is augmented by the alleged forcing out of office of the Foreign Minister, Lu Cheng-hsiang, and the Premier, Gen. Chin Yun-peng, as a result of their refusal to submit the Shantung issue for direct settlement with Japan. It was believed that opposition is so strong that the government will be forced to change its policy and submit the entire Shantung question to the League of Nations in connection with the popular demand.

Mass Meeting of Protest

A national mass meeting recently held in Shanghai was attended by 12,000 men, representing more than 80 organizations. A resolution was passed declaring that direct negotiations with Japan on the Shantung question should be refused. The following is an extract from the resolution as quoted in the advice:

"That if the Peking Government opens direct negotiations with Japan, it shall not recognize the government will send a circular note to the powers asking them to stop the handing of loans to the government, and the surplus of the customs and salt duties. We shall also appeal to the nation not to pay the taxes, and every province shall be asked to start autonomous administration independently from the Peking Government. If any government official appeals to the Peking Government he shall be impeached."

After the resolutions had been sent by telegraph to the governments of Peking and Canton, all provincial governments and troops, a demonstration parade was held in the city, the advice says.

It is also stated that a national mass meeting in Shanghai has issued a declaration to friendly nations which are adopting a democratic administration.

Treaties Under Duress

The declaration explains why China cannot open direct negotiations with Japan on Shantung; pointing out that the treaties with Germany had been abolished when China declared war on Germany and that China had not yet signed the German peace treaty; that all the treaties signed with Japan during the war were unfair and could not be recognized by the Parliament, as they were forcibly concluded by Japan, and that Japan has no right to deal with the foreign affairs of China, which maintains complete independence.

The concessions in Kiaochow Bay, therefore, which formerly belonged to Germany, the declaration is quoted as saying, should be returned to China directly, and not through the medium of Japan.

The declaration further states that if the Chinese Government attempts direct negotiations with Japan the people will never recognize the terms. The government is condemned for relying on Japanese loans and for flouting the nation.

Gen. Tuan Chi-jui has stated, the advice says, that the Sino-Japanese military agreement concluded in 1915 should be negotiated at the same time as the Kiaochow question, with the object of nullifying it, and has emphasized that such a measure would be beneficial to China.

WHY THE CABINET IN RUMANIA RESIGNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The sudden departure from London of the Rumanian Premier, Alexander Vaida-Voevod, early this week, is now explained by the announcement that a crisis occurred in Rumania in his absence, its immediate cause being the agrarian reform upon which his government had embarked.

The government had drafted an expropriation bill of the most radical kind ever known in Rumania, as it provided for the creation of a peasant proprietary, by rendering it possible

for every peasant to own his own land.

Landowners objected apparently to the rate of remuneration proposed for the expropriated land rather than to the measure itself and as a result the whole Cabinet resigned on March 11.

The King summoned General Averescu to form a new Cabinet, but so far there is no indication that he has succeeded. Meanwhile, the effect of this virtual dismissal of Mr. Vaida-Voevod upon Rumania's relations with the Allies remains to be seen, for it is well-known that he had succeeded in regaining in allied quarters that confidence which his predecessors had largely forfeited. For instance, as a communication addressed to him by the Supreme Council recently frankly intimated, it was on the strength of this renewed confidence, and on Rumania's undertaking to complete the evacuation of Hungarian territory, that the assignment of Bessarabia to Rumania was finally decided upon.

MORE EVIDENCE IN CAILLAUX TRIAL

Note of Mr. Martini of Conversation With Former Premier, on Trial in France, Read

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—The notes of Mr. Martini of a conversation with Joseph Caillaux, the former French Premier, who is on trial before the Senate constituted as a high court, on charges of treasonable relations with Germany during the war, were read to the court today. The accused in a long statement said that Mr. Martini was preoccupied with the political aspect, while he was thinking of the economic problems, and that this doubtless led to a misunderstanding. A listener, he declared, always interprets conversations in accordance with his own point of view.

These notes omitted, he urged, all references to financial matters, which were really the substance of the discussion. It was true that Mr. Caillaux had thought of the possibility of the necessity of peace after the spring offensive, should that have failed, but he justified his opinion by the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George that the situation at the end of 1916 was difficult. He also referred to the opinion of a writer, Mr. Keynes, upon the state of exhaustion in which the entente found itself.

René Viviani, another former Premier, who was in office at the outbreak of the war, was then introduced. In his account of the origin and process of the war, he denied having been told about Lipscher's peace propositions.

Police agents were next called and revealed the fact that the German agent, Lipscher, had been offered a sum of money to give evidence against Mr. Caillaux and refused, because not sufficient for his expense.

Therese Duverger, fiancée of Lipscher, who carried messages to Mr. Caillaux, also gave some evidence. On the whole it bore out Mr. Caillaux's contention that he refused to consider the propositions. He told her, she said, that if Lipscher wrote again he, Mr. Caillaux, would take stern steps. A senator asked why this woman, who was clearly a German emissary, was not arrested. The Procureur-General, Theodore Lescoeur, said that the government at the time of her visits to Mr. Caillaux was responsible. It had been resolved to discuss the desirability of arresting her in secret committee.

PETITIONS FOR PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Petitions are being circulated in this city by letter carriers in behalf of the Sterling-Leback bill, providing for the retirement of civil service employees, which would deduct 2½ per cent of each man's wage weekly and retire each civil service employee with a pension at the age of 63 years.

ROYAL ACADEMY ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Edwin Luskens, the designer of the Whitehall cenotaph, has been elected to the Royal Academy, as has Hughes Stanton, the painter, examples of whose work have been acquired by the Luxembourg and other continental galleries.

NO NEWBERRY VERDICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—The jury which now has the Newberry election case under consideration, adjourned its sessions yesterday without coming to a decision, and the verdict, it is expected, may not be returned until next week.

REPARATIONS PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION

Washington State Department Protests Proposed Seizure of German Properties in Neutral Countries to Pay Indemnity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rulings of the Allies Reparations Commission that under the Peace Treaty steps may be taken toward the sale of certain German property in neutral countries as a means of satisfying the claims of the Allies, have brought sharp remonstrances from the State Department, it was learned yesterday.

Germany, by the terms of the Treaty, is supposed to make the first payment toward the indemnity by the spring of 1921. This first payment will be of 20,000,000,000 marks, but through property already taken into allied hands, this amount will be reduced to 12,000,000,000 or 14,000,000,000 marks.

In contention of the United States is that the Peace Treaty does not give the Reparations Commission any power to take German securities or other property in neutral countries for the satisfaction of their claims. The Reparations Commission contends that it has authority under Article 235 of the Treaty. A great deal of property is owned by Germans as individuals, or by German corporations, in South America. The State Department of the United States holds that no such construction was intended by the language of the Peace Treaty as has been placed upon it by the commission.

In fact, the State Department considers that the Germans were practically assured that such seizure of property in neutral states would not be attempted by the Reparations Commission. The only ground for protest, so far as this country is concerned, is, of course, the intent of the Treaty itself, which it has not ratified. The United States has no voice in the decision, but can only make a protest. It is pointed out that the condition illustrates the disadvantage to this country of not being represented on the Reparations Commission.

Officials here are not in the least disturbed by the clamor that has been raised in some quarters as to the alleged danger that Germany may gain possession of large holdings in South American countries. In the first place, it is pointed out, Germany would not have sufficient funds for purchasing railways and other properties at this time, even if the exchange situation were favorable. But the German mark has depreciated so greatly that purchases abroad are practically impossible. They would be even more difficult in South America than in the United States, for exchange in the South American countries is higher than in this country. The United States dollar is at a discount in South America.

Inquiry in Senate

Information regarding the State Department's attitude, which is that Germany cannot be forced, under the Treaty, to deliver to the Reparations Commission private property in neutral states, was brought out in response to a query from Charles B. Henderson (D.), Senator from Nevada, regarding reports that Great Britain had requested that all the rights of German citizens in electrical enterprises in South America be taken over by the Reparations Commission and transferred to Great Britain as part of the indemnity due from Germany.

The direct interest of this country in the situation is not great, for its claims will be satisfied by alien property here, but exclusion of German credits in neutral countries from property taken for payment of the first installment of the indemnity, it is thought, might delay Germany's rehabilitation. Germany is said to be eager to sell properties abroad, but wants those properties to be realized as active assets, and not to be used to charge liabilities, since machinery and raw materials must be bought.

State Department's View

Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, in his response to Senator Henderson's inquiry, after stating the State Department had no confirmation of the reported demand by Great Britain upon South America, said:

"There has been received, however, certain information having relation to your inquiry to the effect that the

allied governments represented on the Reparations Commission have advanced and provisionally adopted a construction of Article 235, which would empower the Reparations Commission to demand payment by Germany of the initial 20,000,000,000 gold marks in any commodities, gold, ships or otherwise, which the Reparations Commission may desire; and in the exercise of such power the commission may require the sale of German property in neutral countries, at least if in the form of credits or securities. Under such power it is possible that the sale to the Reparations Commission of the securities controlled by German corporate enterprises in South America might be required of Germany.

"The Department is endeavoring unofficially to keep in touch with matters coming up for decision before the commission, in order that any action of the commission which might be in derogation of American trade opportunities should not pass unchallenged. The department is handicapped, however, in that it has no right to demand such information, and this government, not having ratified the Treaty, cannot exercise the right to veto an interpretation of the commission's powers such as contained in the construction of Article 235 mentioned above.

Formal Protest Made

"Nevertheless, strong remonstrance has been made and a further protest is in preparation, on the ground that the assumption and use of such powers is prejudicial to general economic reconstruction, that it offers an opportunity to the governments dominating the Reparations Commission indirectly to exercise a dangerous controlling influence on private trade with Germany, and incidentally is unwarranted by the terms of the Treaty and contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the official interpretation given Germany by the allied powers before the signing of the Treaty.

"The result of such protest is hard to predict, as by the terms of the Treaty the influence and power of a large part of the civilized world is concentrated behind a decision of the Reparations Commission and the absolute veto power specially provided to the United States in such matters, and the exercise only if and when we ratify the Treaty."

Senator Henderson said the official interpretation referred to by Mr. Polk was contained in formal notes exchanged between Germany and the Allies, in which the understanding was reached that the property of German citizens in neutral countries could not be taken. The Senator also said that inquiries at the State Department disclosed that no replies to the United States' protest had been received.

ZONE OF RESIDENCE OF FORMER KAISER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A Reuter message states, in reference to representations made by the Allies to Holland, that Queen Wilhelmina has issued a royal decree directing the Minister of Justice, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Holland to draw up the zone of residence of the former German Emperor.



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"I will say a few words at random. And do you listen at random?"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is very easy to write a book about a country that one visits for the first time, and it is astonishing that more do not take advantage of this fact. To write such a book that shall be accurate, weighty, fair of judgment, and reasonably charitable, that contains opinions worth hearing and advice worth taking, is scarcely more difficult. One has but to spend 30 or 40 years in the country, to travel over the whole of it, to be acquainted with the literature, history, and economy, to talk its language and to know its people in every walk of life, in order to write the notes for the main work on the subject. These notes should then be torn up and with them any connected narrative and the work be started again after a further residence of 10 or 15 years. Pursuing this method, the foreigner that sojourns in a foreign country will improve his mind and may add to the world's literature. Whether he will say anything worth saying depends not a little upon himself. And if he possesses a sense of humor, his prospect is so much the brighter.

Difficulties of Observation

Blasco Ibañez has not lived in the United States the full period of our 30 years, much less 40, yet he has been prevailed upon to make some observations in print, no doubt preliminary to his great and more mature work upon the Republic, a work that is eagerly awaited by his many admirers. He may encounter difficulties; even Ser Marco Polo was doubted once, and Blasco Ibañez may meet with certain obstacles, for no matter how apocryphally inspired we may be and whether one's wagon is hitched to four horses or to a star, the fact remains that it is ticklish work to write about a country and its people. In one of Jules Verne's novels, perhaps in "Michael Strogoff," it is related how there was once a war in some Russian possession in northern Asia, and how two great newspapers, the one French, the other English, sent their correspondents, who went to the front on the same train. One side of the rail showed a plain, the other, a rapidly-mounting slope, the foot of which the way followed for some long distance. One correspondent, who sat on the flat side, wrote home that that part of Russia was an arid plain; the other correspondent, who sat on the opposite side of the train, reported that Such and Such was an extremely mountainous country, offering great difficulties to the campaigner. America is a country affording some diversity of terrain, but every now and then accomplished visitors, perhaps in the press of business or the confusion or travel, do not seem to grasp that fact, and emit "recollections," "impressions," "opinions," and " glimpses" in a rich and bewildering profusion, without making quite sure on which side of the train they sat.

What Is "Worth Reading"

It is said with the greatest deference and in a mood of the most determined and Castilian politeness, but the fact is that not every traveler in a strange country can write a book about it that has anything worth reading. By "worth reading" we do not mean that which may please, but that which may contain accurate information or convey criticism that is useful both to the criticized and the reader. Arthur Young could go to France and write a book that has been a favorite ever since it was printed, but here again, in the main he confined himself to looking out of one side of the train. De Tocqueville could write a very good book about democracy in America, somewhat grudgingly deductive, to be sure, but a good one; and him again we see looking out of the window at the political question principally. When Dickens commented on America, as he did in "Martin Chuzzlewit," the uproar was something frightful and few Americans felt any really lively gratitude toward him, though much of what the unfortunate man said was accurate enough. So for Mrs. Trollope, she caused perhaps even more uproar. Both these writers, or commentators, were struggling with a "psychological" situation, to use a well-thumbed German adjective; they did not understand, in the first place, that their American readers were very sensitive and resentful of criticism, for neither writers nor readers then understood that the achievements of democracy may fall far short of its prospectus; in the next place, they had not measured the degree of good manners that one ought to show in commenting upon a foreign country and the ill effects on both writers and readers that come from forgetting this rule.

A Remedy

It is a frightful temptation to say what you think that you think after the first few months in a foreign country, and some that live by their pens succumb. The only cure for it that we can think of is for all writers of all sorts everywhere to enter into a covenant (covenants have high approval) that for the space, say, of five years, they will not put pen to paper

or finger to typewriter, but will during that period devote themselves to architecture, retail grocery, farming, or even the perusal of some of the books that have been written already. In this way the output of printed matter can be sensibly lessened and some time be given authors for the exercise of a wholesome and chastening reflection on the vanity of this world and the elusiveness of what we call facts. We feel sure that writers all over the world will meet such a proposal more than half way, and will be only too glad to lay aside their pens for this short time. This reform, if pushed to its logical extreme, will be gigantic; judges will shorten their decisions; legislators cease from writing messages; editors will no longer ascend the minaret of the upper left-hand column; automobile advertisements will become as terse as Chamfort; sentences shrink like melting snow and syllables reduce their number; and perhaps all this will have come about through the self-abnegation of some knight-errant who had thought of writing a book about the United States of America! —S.

A CHILD'S SPRING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was not true! No daffodils or primroses were ever brought to golden glory by soft winds whispering through woodlands. The boy knew only hard streets, biting east winds, falling smuts, and bird voices in chimneys repeating in mockery, No! No!

Father says we're going west. To a cottage! Fields, woods, and sea all about! It would be tested now, and again disappointed, let city school-books and other deceivers beware. Leaden-footed, the day arrived. Miles by train, more by throbbing, straining steamboat. How large the world was! How blue the sky! Sun, air, sea, and wood's, assaulted the eyes, ears, and nose in wonderful confusion.

The boy dared to hope. From an ivied schoolhouse came an impossible master, asking smiling questions, but the birds would not let the boy hear. Hidden in glorious greenery one whispered, "True, true," and from the whiff sprinkled tree near by her mate replied, "Yes, 'tis true, 'tis true"; while a little yellow beaked hawk dashed along a hedge screeching laughter at all doubters. In the woods violets peeped shyly, real primroses twinkled, all earth sang, but gladder than all was the boy's heart. Yes! It was gloriously true, and spring was here.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Compulsory Metric System Bill

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: As many of The Christian Science Monitor readers as have, with others, been influenced by the propaganda of the so-called World Trade Club of San Francisco, and other similar, should give every earnest thought to the evil that would result from the legislation thus proposed.

A letter from the vice-president of the International Motor Company in The Iron Age (New York) of January 29, last, is but one of many given publicity in The Iron Age, The American Machinist, and other technical and trade periodicals, which should awaken the country to what is being attempted and its logical conclusion.

(Signed) WALTER FREDERICK GILCREAS, Swampscott, Massachusetts, February 25, 1920.

From Correspondence Column, The Iron Age, New York, January 25, 1920. To the Editor: If the bill, introduced by Senator Shafroth, which provides for compulsory adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in the United States, is enacted, industry in this country will suffer losses of billions of dollars and will be thrown into a state of chaos that would result in practical paralysis.

The propaganda which has been directed by proponents of the metric system, while insidious and fallacious, has been widespread and successful in so far as it has induced various chambers of commerce and semi-trade bodies to pass resolutions favoring the adoption of the system, and to forward them to Congress. These organizations do not, however, represent the manufacturer, who is the one actively concerned in the issue. In fact, it is doubtful whether manufacturers as a whole fully realize that this danger has reached such a menacing state.

Transition from our present standards to those of the metric system would mean the introduction of a dual standard, as has been the case in other countries where the change has been made. Results would be exactly the opposite of those claimed by its advocates—complexity instead of simplicity, confusion instead of order, and diversity instead of uniformity. Not only would there be confusion and loss through the necessity of converting from one standard to the other in commercial transactions, but it would require complete new equipment, tools, gauges, and innumerable articles of manufacture, not to speak of changes in designs, plans, etc.

If the metric system had possessed any merit, it would have been put into use in this country long ago, not by force of law but by that of expedience. The very fact that people of the United States have declined to avail themselves of its principles and to abandon the system to which they are accustomed, should justify the denial of the passage of a law to enforce its adoption.

A. E. FULTON, Vice-President, International Motor Company.

LONDON'S STREET TABLETS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

London is for always rebuilding itself, and old streets disappear so quietly and swiftly that those visitors who have not for some years revisited the great city which sprawls for over ten miles from east to west, and from north to south, find it somewhat difficult to recognize certain localities. You must seek some of the minor old landmarks in museums. Thus, those among us who remember Sir Paul Pindar's timber-fronted Elizabethan house in Bishopsgate Street and look with disfavor upon the modern commercial buildings where it stood, may find that curious old front in the South Kensington Museum. There it stands, looking in the great galleries of that very large-scale building so small, so insignificant, that it seems more like a doll's house than the sometime residence of a notable City man in the reign of Good Queen Bess.

Street Tablets Disappear And most of the quaint seventeenth and eighteenth century street tablets have also been retired, and become

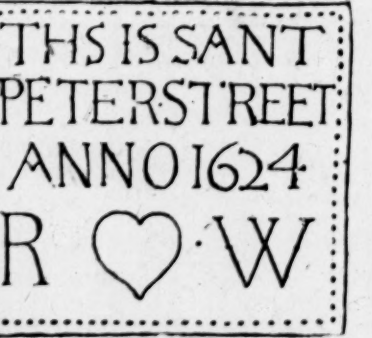


Street tablet, Gardener's Lane

museum specimens. The reader may at this point ask, "What is a street tablet?" By this term is meant one of those more or less decorative devices or inscriptions in stone which, in days before the coming of those bald and matter-of-fact signs which now proclaim street names, informed strangers of their whereabouts. The oldest and the most curious among these have no inscription at all, but are boldly sculptured with some easily recognizable object illustrating, wherever possible, the name of street or lane. Thus, in the darkling crypt of the Guildhall Museum, in the City, there is a stone tablet dated 1670, bearing the figure of a man holding a spade. Weather or accident has deprived him of the features of his face, which now exhibits a complete blank; but the spade in his right hand, a very fine and large instrument, even if the handle of it be inconveniently short for any practical use, is sufficiently in evidence. The reason for this short handle is obviously because the sculptor has given the man absurdly short legs. We should not nowadays recognize this figure as that of a gardener, and it is more than a little difficult to believe that even in the seventeenth century, working gardeners went forth to dig in this sort of a costume, and wearing a hat looking like the head-dress of a soldier in a Highland regiment. But this tablet and this figure proclaimed that the thoroughfare in which it was once to be found was "Gardener's Lane." In short, this is a specimen of those pictorial street tablets intended for those people who could not read. The illiterate class was then an extremely large one.

The "Boy of Panier Alley"

The best known among these sculptured pictorial street signs is one that



Street tablet, St. Peter's Street

still stands more or less where it did, in Panier Alley, a narrow passage between Newgate Street and Peter-lane Row. It has become so weathered and then daubed with successive coats of paint that it is now a little difficult to make out. Instead of, as usual, being placed high overhead, on the frontage of a corner house, it stands on the pavement, and thus has acquired a good deal of ill-usage since first placed there, in 1628. Panier Alley was then a place where bakers congregated, and whence they set forth on their rounds with their loaves in pannier-baskets. Hence the rude representation of such a basket on which the little "Boy of Panier Alley" is called, is seen to be sitting. The boy—as indeed would most little boys—would be better for a little scrubbing. The inscription stating that "When you have sought the City round yet still This is the Highest Ground," is not strictly accurate. In point of fact, the level is two feet higher in Cannon Street.

The "Four Doves Alley" tablet in the Guildhall Museum is a further example of this pictorial method, but it has also the inscription, for those who could read, "This 4 Dove Alley 1670"; possibly, we may think, because the doves look, not like doves, but uncommonly like hawks, which is unfortunate. This little passage stood in

St. Martin's-le-Grand, where the great buildings of the General Post Office now are.

Street Names

The street names of the City are a good deal more picturesque than the streets themselves, nowadays. There has been too much rebuilding for a great deal of picturesque to have survived. But those names are a delight. Addle Hill, Idol Lane, Laurence Pountney Lane, Fye Foot Lane; they invite attention. And Great St. Helens, where stands St. Helens Church, which has been styled the "Westminster Abbey of the City." There lie many of the old merchant princes; very princely in their way, who lent great sums to needy monarchs, and very often were not repaid, either in cash or kind. And there is Green Dragon Court, and Green Arbor Court, where you will find neither trees nor dragons, any more than primroses will be discovered growing on Primrose Hill, by Fleet Street; nor the yellow or white or purple iris in Fleur-de-Lis Court. There was once the King's Wardrobe in Wardrobe Court, and probably coats were once sold in Seacal Lane, off Farringdon Street, in those remote times when all coal was called "sea-coal"; just because the colliers of Newcastle sent their coals by ship instead of by land transport, and also to distinguish the mineral from charcoal.

To those who know anything about the history of London, these old street names and the time-worn tablets are eloquent indeed. As you go westward from the City, along Holborn, a narrow passage on the left, so narrow that it cannot admit wheeled traffic, leads into Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is called "New Turnstile," as can be seen by a tablet of seventeenth century date. The name recalls the turnstiles admitting to country fields and pastures; and here was originally a gate of that kind, in the remote period which children call "ever so long ago." Then, indeed, Lincoln's Inn Fields were actually fields, and not what they have long been, an urban square.

Many Names Lost

When the London County Council came into existence, some 30 years ago, replacing the old Metropolitan Board of Work in authority outside the area of the City of London, which is still ruled by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, one of its first problems was to reduce the inordinate number of repetitive street names, which caused a good deal of correspondence



Street tablet from Four Dove Alley

to be delayed, or to go wrong altogether. Many of the most flagrant examples were renamed. There were then 16 James streets, 19 King streets, nine Queen streets, and 21 Charles streets, in various districts, among numerous other repetitions. These have been somewhat lessened, for there are now but 10; but a good deal of local feeling and opposition had to be reckoned with: the inhabitants of any particular "Charles Street," for example, being usually convinced that any other street of that name elsewhere ought to be rechristened rather than their own. In the case of Charles Street, Westminster, however, the difficulty solved itself by that thoroughfare being required for the site of new government buildings, and being demolished.

From "Market" to "Barter"

There were, and still are, several "Market" streets. One in Bloomsbury, near the British Museum, has been renamed "Barter Street," which is distinctly a fancy flight of some exceptionally imaginative official. It would have been called "Sale" Street, but

for the fact that there is a street of that name in Paddington.

But London is very conservative in these matters, and although here and there street names may have been changed, generally those names that were given well over 200 years ago are the names of today. Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, was so named in 1715, when it was built, as proclaimed by a quaint street tablet inscribed "Rathbone Place in Oxford Street"; and Great Peter Street, Westminster, has been called much the same according to a tablet there, reading "This is, Saint Peter Street Anno 1624," ever since the ground was built upon. Bird Street, Oxford Street, however, which displays a tablet dated 1725, was long ago renamed "Thomas Street," and Connaught Street, Hyde Park Square, started in life as "Anderson Street," changed its style to "Upper Berkeley Street," and in 1879 was given its present name by way of compliment to the Duke of Connaught, who was married in that year.

WINTER HARVEST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is harvest time, the midwinter harvest, and the horses pull at their loads and the harvesters heave and sweat at their tasks as they do on the hay meadow or stubble field of August. But there is no sweet, familiar scent of new-cut clover, or bruised tansy, or flowering timothy, or the scarcely less homely odor of stacked oats and barley and buckwheat stalks mellowing in the August sunlight. There comes not a whiff of green things growing, except maybe a faint tang from the black-splashed cedar swamp; indeed there is not a dash of green anywhere—except perhaps in a berry so pale and transparent that one would almost call it blue, in the crop itself; and no kaleidoscope of wild flowers, shaken with bees and breeze, and no incessant trilling of whitethroats and wrens and robins. But, silhouetted black against the great expanse of dazzling white, horses and men reap and garner and carry away the harvest they have not sown.

White Floor of the Ottawa

Many miles behind them the Gatineau Hills bend purple-blue from river to horizon, until they fade and are lost in the paler blue of the sky. Above, the steam hangs like "a pillar of cloud by day" over the boiling caldron of Dechenne Rapids; below, the white, unbroken floor of the Ottawa stretches on and on in bright and colorless monotony. Only a snow-ridden pier humps the surface here and there to share this no-man's kingdom with the toilers. They are scarcely more silent than the toilers. The horses stand in their harness, awaiting the call to the terrific test, and their patient hoofs fall light as wool on the blanketing snow. Enemies being absent, their tails and ears are still, but now and then a little strident tinkle discloses a complaining bell.

The men, in mackinaws and toques, sway from the waist as they stroke the long ice saw perpendicularly, wit-out haste and without weariness. And when the teeth have bitten deep enough, strong arms sink the ice hooks into the searved block and it is dragged, palely glinting and dripping, from its iron bed.

Presently there is an ice wall four feet high—for the frost this winter has struck deep below the surface—and half as many wide, with a long black trench at its foot, where the water rolls slow and dark as oil. Then the team is backed up and, two men at a block, the load is taken on. If the road up from the river is in good shape the load is two layers deep, and the great chestnuts must lean heavily on their collars. With jingle and tinkle and shout they gather headway, take the bank at a clumsy gallop and slide away among the cedars.

MacPherson picks up the shovel, raps a knob of young ice from the handle, and languidly commences to scrape last night's snowfall from the ice at his feet.

"Eighty ton since Monday," he mut-

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ters. "Another eighty ought to do it."

"Do what?" I ask.

"Fill the shed. It'll take a thousand at a squeeze."

From Trenches to Trenches

He flung down the shovel and picked up the saw. It was a coarse-tusked blade taller than himself with a cross-bar handle such as one sees on a hand-car. Bill and Jake were already biting into the trench farther along. I noticed Bill had a "C. E. F." button pinned on his faded red jersey. I sidled toward him.

"A bit different from the trenches over there?" I queried.

He looked me over slowly, then stopped sawing.

"Just about as cold—and as wet," he admitted. "But I prefer this one myself."

"How's that?" I asked innocently.

"Why, yer don't have to jump into it," and he grinned down at the icy gap.

"This seems pretty slow, eh?" I tried again.

"Old dear, I used ter think on this here bit of Ottawa as if it were like heaven and I was never going to get there again. Well, here I am and it's—" a shout from a grizzled veteran on a returning sled interrupted his flow.

"Eleven-thirty, boys. Gone on a hunger strike, have yer?"

"Not as I know it," mutters Bill, dropping his saw as if it were red hot, and sprinting through puddled water for the sled. Jake and MacPherson were aboard quite as soon, and the horses, feeling the same urge, maybe, broke into a canter. Another 30 seconds and I was alone beside the black pit and the translucent green wall, watching the water congealing to crystals on pick and blade.

The sun was about straight overhead; the sky was cloudless and wingless; not a flutter of wind; not a hint of sound; not a scent, unless the damp breath of ice and snow and winter water had a tinge of flavor. The still beauty and bigness of the white world filled me with awe. I thought again of far-off harvest time.

"I don't know which is the more beautiful," I said to myself.

Do you?

A MANOR HOUSE FIND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The story of the find of 1000 spade guineas in the press of an old Hertfordshire manor-house is told in "The Bookman's Journal." The house changed owners, and the new proprietor, a few weeks after taking possession, examined the attic systematically. In one of the presses there I found a number of tattered and stained books, among them Dr. Croly's "Salathiel," which he opened in casual curiosity. On a page he came across a pencilled note, indicating where valuables had been hidden in the house during the crisis of the '45 Rebellion. Forthwith he had the flooring of a cupboard taken up, and there in a cavity lay some thousand spade guineas, a quantity of rare china and silver, and first editions of Congreve, Wycherley, Dryden, and certain of the later Elizabethans—all carefully wrapped in silken dresses of that decade.

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A MARKET DAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The busy market day had begun. Rows of wagons from the country, heaped high with fresh produce, were lined up on either side of the market proper. Swarthy-voiced Italians, with their fruit and vegetables made into wondrous pyramids, cried aloud the merits of their wares to the passer-by. The owners of the various stalls presented a study in nationalities. Here was sunny Italy represented by a rosy-cheeked girl with red bandanna handkerchief drawn tightly over her head. At the meat stalls the Germans predominated, with here and there among them one with the brogue of Ireland on his tongue. Small boys darted among the crowd shouting lustily, "Baskets carried!" Foaming jugs of milk, golden butter, crisp celery, strawberries from the southland, all vied with one another to catch the eye of the beholder. By the flower stalls passed a constant stream of persons, some purchasers, others who stopped to admire the beauty and fragrance. Row after row of jonquills, carnations, and roses, great pots of ferns, brought a whiff of the country to the busy city street. A little Italian girl crawled under one of the stalls and came out with a withered jonquil clasped tightly in her hand. Its beauty was marred by the dust and dirt of the street, but not for her. Wiping off the mud that clung to it, and clasping it to her breast, she was lost to view in the crowd.

THE FRIENDLY JUNCO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Just at the edge of my woods, where the highway bends out to offer easy entrance, a bank of ragweed nods and sways in the breeze, a spot much loved by seed-eating birds. At my approach there was a flutter of many wings, a glimpse of blue-gray and white, and a flock of juncos whirled away, dashing and ricocheting, only to turn back again to the safe refuge of the weed-bed. I stirred ever so slightly, and the whole flock went through the same maneuver again. Three times did I disturb them, and three times did they dash away on uneasy wing, only to return to their feeding.

The junco is one bird we are sure of seeing when leaden skies and cold winds herald the advance of winter. There is something wintry about his dress, leaden above, snow below. Though somewhat shy and retiring, the junco will respond to friendly advances, and will repay study. Of course he is not the true "snow bird," though we associate him with the feathery flakes and zero weather. One can say of the junco in winter, that a single bird is seldom seen, as usually in flocks he descends out of the sky, to enliven weed-beds and wayside copses. Natty and trim in dress, he impresses the observer with his neatness and carefully preened feathers.

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NEED OF ARMENIA FOR MANDATORY

President of University of Chicago
Would Like to See United
States Act—Armenian Claim
to Cilicia Is Questioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, who went to Persia in 1915 as director of the American-Persian Relief Commission, believes that the support of a mandatory power is necessary for the success of the newly established Armenian Republic. He would like to see the United States, to which the Armenians look first and last, take that mandate. The mandate would be more likely to succeed if it included Constantinople, the Straits, and the territory left to the Turks, he believes. He is not hopeful that the United States will accept, but he regards the mandate as an opportunity for this country to help in maintaining order and peace in the world, without the sacrifice in any way of national policy embodied in the Monroe Doctrine.

Why Help Is Needed

Too great a task for a people so long in bondage that sums up Dr. Judson's reasons for believing that the Armenian Republic must have the help of some outside power in order to succeed. Reviewing the situation, Dr. Judson pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the first thing to be done in the country was to restore law and order. This would take some military force and it would cost money—to be reimbursed later. A constabulary would have to be set up as soon as possible, of which the Armenians who had fought in the Russian armies would no doubt be able to constitute the largest part. But leaders would have to be supplied by the mandatory power.

The second requisite for a successful state is communications. Dr. Judson said. The country is almost entirely without railroads, the only line being a short one from Tiflis. Wagon roads through much of the territory are poor. Roads for automobile traffic need to be laid out and railroads need to be built. A good financial system must be established. Education, which has been scanty and in its best instances carried on by missionary schools, must be organized.

The people who are confronted with these great problems, besides having no financial resources, are without the experience of self-government. Centuries of savage oppression under the Turk have prevented them from developing as they naturally would if they had the chance. They are an able people, but they simply have not had the opportunity of working together in a common government, and Dr. Judson anticipated if they were left to bear alone, without friendly guidance, the great burdens confronting them, the Armenians would find themselves struggling under insupportable difficulties.

Failure to Think Internationally

Asked as to his explanation of the reluctance in the United States to accept the mandate, Dr. Judson said he believed it was principally due to the fact that Americans had not thought internationally before the war, and they had not come to think internationally yet. They had felt that their only concern was what happened in the western hemisphere. Now the Balkans seemed remote enough from the United States, but it was there that the trouble started which eventually brought the United States into the war. The world was much smaller than it used to be. The Atlantic Ocean no longer separated the United States from Europe, but it joined Europe and the United States. It was of great moment to the United States whether peace and order prevailed in countries of Europe and Asia. If the Bolsheviks were to sweep down on Armenia and Persia and beyond, it was possible a condition might ensue which would again draw the United States into war.

Armenia's Territorial Rights

Passing to the territory of the Armenian Republic, Dr. Judson noted that it now took in only two provinces in what used to be Russian territory. There had been many Armenians in Turkish Armenia, but the Turks had killed so many and driven off the rest that the country was pretty bare of Armenians, and the Turks and Kurds had come in to resettle it. Dr. Judson said that when he was passing through Caucasia, Armenians had frequently asked him if it was right that they should be dispossessed of their territory because their people had been massacred and their lands and homes taken from them. He made the comment that he could not see but this argument was good. In other words, he did not think the Armenian Republic should be limited to merely the two provinces of Russian Armenia, but should naturally include a large territory in Turkey, with Trebizond for its access to the sea. Truly, the Greeks were in the majority at Trebizond, but Premier Venizelos of Greece had signified his willingness that Armenia should have the port, with proper guarantees for the Greek population.

Claim to Cilicia Questioned

The Armenians, however, Dr. Judson felt, had brought the cause of a larger Armenia by claiming more land than they should. When he was in Paris, the Armenian National Council was asking that a corridor be extended from the Caspian to the Mediterranean Sea, taking in Cilicia. Dr. Judson said he had asked how many Armenians there had been in Cilicia before the war, and had been told, "a great many." When pressed for more specific details, the Armenians had set the number at 400,000. Then Dr. Judson had inquired about the num-

ber of Moslems there, and this had been given as 600,000. So, Dr. Judson says, prior to the opening of the war the Armenians were in the minority in that section, and they cannot now well lay claim to it.

As regards the proposed Kurdish state, Dr. Judson said it could be established without taking away territory that properly belonged to Armenia. He regarded it as a source of potential danger to the Armenians only if it were controlled by the Turks, for it was the Turks who had instigated the Kurds in their depredations on the Armenians.

As to recognition by the United States of the Armenian Republic, President Judson was inclined to believe that this could best be done when the mandate under the League of Nations had been settled.

STRIKE PLACES MUCH FOOD IN DANGER

NEW YORK, New York—An immense amount of foodstuffs in southern states "is facing utter ruin" because of the tieup of coastwise shipping by the strike of longshoremen, William Ripley, professor of economics in Harvard University and chairman of the National Adjustment Commission, asserted here yesterday. Railroads are unable to relieve the situation, he said, because of a shortage of refrigerator cars. Professor Ripley asserted that "the crux of the strike is that the longshoremen have broken loose from their leaders, irritated by the differential between coastwise and deep sea work." He said coastwise companies could not afford to pay higher wages.

Workmen to Open Store

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—In an effort to reduce the high cost of living among the employees of the plant with which they are affiliated, the United States Worsteds Company Get-Together Club, with a membership of about 500 employees, has started a cooperative store, where employees of the plant may purchase canned goods at cost price plus overhead expense. The movement has already met with the approval of the United States Worsteds Company, which employs about 2500 persons in its plants in this city, and the people are waiting for the opening day of the store, which will perhaps be on Monday.

Decrease in Living Costs

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Living costs in February were six-tenths of 1 per cent less than in January, according to figures made public by the Department of Labor yesterday. The figures are based on reports from retail food dealers in 51 cities. The department pointed out that food costs in January reached their highest level since 1913. Prices for that month were 2.2 per cent higher than in December. Thus the .6 per cent decrease for February still leaves prices 1.6 per cent higher than in December.

"Reports for February, 1920, show an increase of 16 per cent over February, 1919," the department said.

LABOR PROBLEM AT ILLINOIS ARSENAL

Workers Visit Washington for
Conference on Question of
Maintaining a Force Beyond
the War Department Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the employees of the Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois came to Washington yesterday for a conference with Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in regard to the maintenance of the force of employees at the arsenal, where, since the armistice, an interesting labor experiment has been worked out in what has practically been workers' control of the establishment. The force now comprises about 7000 men, too large a number for the work of the War Department alone, but the arsenal has, upon the initiative of the employees, been doing work for other government departments. Secretary Baker will make the decision in the matter. It was understood yesterday that the arsenal would be allowed to go into a general manufacturing business as an industrial plant, but no other intimation was given as to the policy that might be adopted.

Workers Solve Problem

At the time the armistice was signed the arsenal had about its present strength of 7000 employees, and many of these were highly skilled men. There was no market for their services in the private industry of the country, which could not be adapted to peacetime needs at once, and the War Department did not wish to send them to the labor market at a time when it would be difficult to place them.

The workers themselves solved the problem. There was need for a considerable number of them in the War Department's program, but they pointed out that other government departments needed supplies that they could turn out at Rock Island. They proposed that they send representatives to Washington who would form a branch in the ordnance bureau to seek orders from other departments and thus make possible retention of the force, for the time being, at least. The proposal was agreed to by the War Department, and the representatives of the employees set energetically to work getting orders for supplies. It is generally admitted that the experiment has proved highly successful. Production was stimulated; goods of high quality were turned out, and prices to the government departments were said to be considerably lower than any private corporations would name, although the wage scale paid at Rock Island, probably, was the highest in the country at the time.

Department Needs Now Smaller

War Department needs are now diminishing, or at least are not so great as to require the employment of the whole force. The representatives of the employees apparently felt that the activities of the branch in Washington whose business it was to get

orders could be considerably stimulated, in order to hold the working force together and to continue the experiment.

It is the feeling in certain quarters, however, that the men who have been working in the arsenal can now find private employment and that the private enterprise. It is also contended that no arsenal has a right to engage in a general manufacturing business. Should manufacturing at Rock Island be reduced to War Department needs, a substantial reduction in the staff would be made. It was said that somewhat similar conditions exist at the Watervliet Arsenal in New York State.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A cable dispatch to the British Embassy, received yesterday, gave the total estimates of the British Government for naval expenditures for the fiscal year 1920-1921 as £84,372,300. No new construction is contemplated in the British program except for a few vessels already approaching completion. The personnel of the entire British fleet has been reduced to a peace basis and now only comprises 136,000 men. Following is the text of the message:

"British naval estimates for year 1920-1921 are £84,372,300, of which £22,000,000 is accounted for by the liquidation of terminal war expenses. No new construction is contemplated. Only eight light cruisers, two flotilla leaders, eight destroyers, and seven submarines already far advanced will be completed. Personnel has been reduced to 136,000 men. Post-war fleet in full commission comprises only 16 battleships, four battle cruisers, 38 light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, etc., in proportion."

OIL FIELDS ATTRACT LABOR FROM FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

FORT WORTH, Texas—Thousands of fertile acres of Texas land are this year being permitted to lie fallow owing to the high cost of labor and the scarcity of competent farm workers, according to D. E. Lyday, president of the Texas Farmers Cooperative and Educational Association, who has just completed a survey of the Texas farm conditions. Mr. Lyday says the enormous wages now being paid in the oil fields of west Texas for labor of all kinds has attracted the laborers from the farms, and as a result a great reduction in the acreage planted to crops in Texas this year will result.

Many crops produced last year, including cotton, corn, maize, and even wheat, are still in the fields ungathered, due to the high cost of labor and the scarcity of laborers. Mr. Lyday says the farmers have found that they cannot pay prevailing prices for labor and gather these crops at a profit. The cost of the labor to gather these crops will amount to more than the produce gathered can be sold for.

LAKES-TO-OCEAN WATERWAY URGED

Wisconsin Representative in Congress
Sees in Project an
Economic Gain Through the
Development of Latent Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Adolphus P. Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, yesterday urged in a speech in the House of Representatives the passage of a bill for the development of the internal water route through the Great Lakes and through the St. Lawrence River, from the middle west to the Atlantic. Mr. Nelson declared that proper development of this waterway would solve the transportation problem of the west, and would furnish the key to the fuel and power crisis of the eastern seaboard.

After introducing data to show the feasibility of the project, Mr. Nelson gave estimates of engineers some years ago that the cost would be \$70,382,134 for a 21-foot channel, and \$142,489,657 for a 30-foot channel. He estimated that the cost now for a 25-foot channel and for hydro-electrical development of the St. Lawrence would be about the same as the cost of three battleships, \$120,000,000.

Losses Compensated

The State of New York, he said, would gain in hydro-electric power more than it could possibly lose in cargoes along the St. Lawrence River, many of which would still go to the port of New York. "If within 10 years the major portion of the available horsepower could be utilized at the present prices of coal, the total cost of the entire project would be saved in two years," he said. "The project of removing the St. Lawrence barrier to give the Great Lakes access to the sea is not an expenditure to encourage navigation, but an investment in hydro-electric power that promises to pay large dividends."

In the Great Lakes drainage basin, he declared, about 1,500,000 horsepower could be developed, only about one-fourth this amount having been developed to date.

The development project, he said, meant not competition, but cooperation, between the west and the east. Railroad facilities were now inadequate; railroads and terminals were congested, and ports were handicapped. The necessity for industrial decentralization was evident.

Three Possible Routes

Three possible routes were available, one all Canadian, one all in the United States, and the other along the boundary line. The third route he

considered vastly preferable. Should Canada or the United States build a ship channel, there would probably be duplication on the other side of the border. Arguments against it were that there would be little traffic, that the New York barge canal would lose its value, and that the British Navy would utilize the waterway to the detriment of the United States in case of war. All these arguments he considered without foundation. He expected an increase in traffic on the barge canal, and tremendous traffic down the St. Lawrence. Hostilities with Canada he considered inconceivable.

The necessity for coal conservation he considered an important reason for developing the St. Lawrence for hydro-electric power. Present barriers to the shipping route could easily be removed. If it was profitable to send ships into the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, he saw no reason why it should not be profitable to send ocean steamers direct to the Great Lakes. Atlantic ports were breaking down under the strain of the great traffic placed upon them, and development elsewhere was necessary. Moreover, development of the St. Lawrence water power would relieve the situation in New England, where there is difficulty in obtaining coal.

NEW BATTLESHIP TO BE LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, with Mrs. Daniels and a number of officials of the United States Government and of the State of Maryland, will attend the launching of the battleship Maryland today at Newport News, Virginia.

The Maryland is the fourth electrically propelled battleship in the United States Navy, and is of the same type as the California, which is being put into commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, California. Equipment is electrical throughout. The Maryland is 624 feet long, weighs 32,300 tons, and has capacity for about 1,000,000 gallons of fuel oil. It will carry eight 16-inch guns and a secondary battery of 14 5-inch guns. The Maryland will be christened by Mrs. Brooke Lee.

COAL OPERATOR SURRENDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The first arrest of any of the 125 coal miners and operators indicted by the grand jury here, following an investigation of the bituminous coal industry, came yesterday when Carl J. Fletcher, secretary of the Knox County Coal Operators Association of Indiana, voluntarily surrendered himself. He was released under \$10,000 bond.

REPORTS ON COAL TO BE REFERRED

Disagreement of Strike Commission
Regarded as Vital by Both
Operators and Miners—Case
Goes to Wage Scale Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recommendations of majority and minority reports of the bituminous coal strike commission will be referred to the joint wage scale board of the bituminous coal industry by President Wilson, according to a statement made yesterday by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General. The reports disagree in many particulars, it is understood, although they have not been made public, and it is apparent the feeling of the President that the two reports may be used by the wage scale board as a basis for a new agreement.

The only information forthcoming regarding the reports has been that the representatives of the coal operators and of the public agreed on an advance in wages, approximating 25 per cent for the industry as a whole, and that the representatives of the miners presented an entirely different report. The agreement under which the men returned to work at the time of the strike last fall provided for an increase of 14 per cent in wages at once, so that the new award would mean only an additional increase of 11 per cent now. The miners originally asked a 60 per cent increase in pay and a six-hour day, on the ground that if they worked longer hours they would be employed only a few days in the week.

Reference of the reports to the wage scale board is hardly expected to satisfy either miners or operators, for it is said that no provision is made by the reports for an advance in the price of coal to the consumer, and it is doubted that the operators will be willing to pay higher wages unless they are allowed to pass the cost on to the public.

Contracts between miners and operators for the new coal year should begin on April 1, and although no meeting of the joint wage scale board was contemplated, it will undoubtedly be able now to call such a meeting soon. It will not necessarily have to come before April 1, for pending a decision the present coal contracts could remain in force, it is understood.

Mr. Palmer's statement was that the minority report would be submitted to the wage scale board simply as a guide to a settlement. He was accompanied on his visit to the White House by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads.



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EXTENSION OF TIME
FOR EXCEPTIONS

BOSTON, Massachusetts — After hearing arguments yesterday on the request of counsel for the directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, for extension of the time for filing exceptions to the Master's report in the Christian Science Equity Case, filed on March 6, Justice DeCoursey ruled that the exceptions shall be filed by Thursday morning, March 25, at 10 o'clock.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
Suffolk, ss. IN EQUITY.
EUSTACE ET AL V. DICKEY ET AL.
BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DECOURCY
Boston, March 19, 1920.

MR. BUFFUM: May I please the Court, in this case, Eustace v. Dickey, I have the very ordinary and somewhat usual request to make and that is, that the time for filing exceptions which was to expire to-morrow, or the 21st,—exceptions to the master's report which was filed on March 6,—be extended up to and including March 29th. The reasons why I make that request are, in substance, these: I understand, by the way, that Mr. Whittington and Mr. Thompson, whom I notified, are here in court.

MR. THOMPSON: Yes. We both oppose the motion. I also desire to protest against the short notice was given. I was notified only yesterday. In order to deal with this motion adequately, it is necessary to look through the printed record. It is extremely important.

THE COURT: All this motion asks for is an extension of time for filing exceptions. I assume objections have been duly filed?

MR. THOMPSON: They have been duly filed and have been in print and numbered for days, and it wouldn't take five minutes to write out a statement of them. There is no reason for the motion at all. If the motion is to be made it is serious and I desire to be heard. I will not go into the reasons why at the present time. I can only say to your Honor it is a serious question concerning my client and it is important that this motion should not be granted if we can prevent it, and my understanding is that Mr. Whipple feels likewise. The notice I received, after I informed this gentleman I desired to argue it, is too short. I was only given a copy of it yesterday. I have been extremely busy since that time and in order that your Honor may deal with it properly it is necessary that I go through the record and pick out a number of statements, if I can find them in the enormous printed record, where statements have been made by Governor Bates to the effect that he would do everything to expedite this case and nothing to delay it, and other statements which have a direct bearing upon why exceptions should be filed.

THE COURT: All I am concerned about is, that the allowance of this motion is opposed.

MR. THOMPSON: It is opposed, and I protest I have had no opportunity to go into the matter. The rule of court has been violated in giving me this short notice and I object to being compelled to argue the matter at all at this time.

THE COURT: When the matter was suggested to me in chambers yesterday—ordinarily a matter like the extension of time for filing exceptions would be granted almost as a matter of course, but I suggested in as much as this case was one where a good many things were not agreed to, it was better for him to give notice to counsel, so it was at my suggestion that counsel were notified.

MR. THOMPSON: I thank your Honor for that.

THE COURT: Mr. Whipple, are you opposed to the granting or the allowance of this motion?

MR. WHIPPLE: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: I will not take it up now if it is opposed. If you desire to be heard on it and counsel can agree, I will put it at the end of to-day's list. I do not think I ought to take up a contested matter that does not come in its order.

MR. BUFFUM: May I make a suggestion. I will do it as briefly as possible. Ordinarily I would not make this request, but one of my partners who took an active part in the trial of the case, Mr. Dane, has been ill and has not been to the office since March 9th. That is about three days after the report was filed. Governor Bates who has been familiar with and has had particular charge of the matter from the beginning was of necessity called to Washington.

THE COURT: May I suggest you are discussing why this motion should be allowed. I have just said if it is going to be contested I will hear counsel, but I do not think I ought to hear it now. This is the time for hearing uncontested matters. When it comes time for hearing the case properly on the list, I am entirely content, if counsel desire to add it to to-day's list, to put it at the end of the list and give

you a hearing. But it is perfectly apparent that it is going to take considerable time and I do not think I should take it up now.

MR. BUFFUM: I thought counsel might not object if I made that brief statement.

THE COURT: Do counsel desire to have the matter heard to-day?

MR. THOMPSON: I again say I think I am entitled to a sufficient notice.

THE COURT: If it is not going on to-day I must somewhat modify the order if the exceptions are to be filed. ———— When were they to be filed?

MR. BUFFUM: To-morrow.

THE COURT: Then if there is not going to be a hearing I must protect the party to some extent with reference to the time of filing the exceptions.

MR. THOMPSON: If your Honor does reach that conclusion, I suppose I am compelled to go on this afternoon.

THE COURT: It would be equivalent to not giving them a hearing at all if I postponed the motion until after the time for filing the exceptions had expired. If you care to be heard after the regular list I will hear you.

[After hearing on the regular list the following remarks were addressed to the Court]

MR. WHIPPLE: May I please your Honor: With regard to the matter that was before your Honor this morning, an application for extension of time for filing exceptions in the Christian Science suit. I think we can dispose of it by agreement, although I hope that there will not be pressure for so much time for extension, as was asked.

There are serious and important considerations which Mr. Thompson had in mind and to which he referred as to why every possible expedition should be had in reaching a final conclusion in this case, and certainly a final conclusion so far as the master's report is concerned, to be dealt with by a single justice. We will not trouble your Honor with stating what they are further than to suggest that pernicious propaganda is being circulated which is extremely harmful to the interests of this great Church organization. Rumors are rife based upon unsubstantial foundations which are really doing a great deal of harm.

We are looking forward eagerly to the time when something authoritative can be done or said by the court and afterwards said by the master's report, to prevent the harm that is being done. But on the other hand the suggestions which have been made by Mr. Buffum and which he stated more fully in our conference as to the situation in their office—the absence of Governor Bates, the illness of Mr. Dane, who has had a great deal to do with this litigation—imposes a duty upon Mr. Buffum, a decision upon points where the responsibility is great and he does not wish to take it alone and I have felt that it ought not to be pressed upon him. We certainly want to do everything to meet the convenience of that office in every way it is possible, so that after conference with Mr. Thompson we have persuaded ourselves that we want to meet their request without troubling your Honor with it. But I still hope that a shorter time can be made satisfactory than what they had named.

THE COURT: What do you ask for in the motion?

MR. WHIPPLE: They asked until the very last of March. That would not give any opportunity for hearing on the master's report during the present month and we would like to have that hearing.

THE COURT: Why can't you have it in by next Tuesday?

MR. BUFFUM: In reference to that: At the time we made the request for one week, we made what we thought under the circumstances was a modest request in view of the absence of Mr. Bates and the fact that he will not be back until Monday. I do not want to assure the Court that we would be prepared to file them on Tuesday unless we are required to do so. On the other hand we have no desire to delay. If we find we can prepare the exceptions and file them we shall be glad to do it as soon as it is possible. On the other hand we do

not like to keep bothering this Court.— THE COURT: What is there to do except to say that the party excepts for the reasons set out to so and so?

MR. BUFFUM: We have 118 objections all of which were filed in good faith. We want before we file these to weigh them to see whether or not there are any of these objections that ought not properly to be made the basis of exception to the end that perhaps the burden of the Court will be lighter when we actually bring them up for action. We want to go over them and weigh them to see whether any of these objections should not be made the basis of exception, and as I say, there are 118 of these to be considered.

THE COURT: It would seem to me that ought to be done in five days. In other words, the real work is in eliminating objections to which you do not intend to file exceptions. It would seem with the familiarity of counsel with this case and the comparatively narrow legal issues involved here, that ought to be done in five days. When is Governor Bates expected back?

MR. BUFFUM: Governor Bates is expected back Sunday night. I cannot give absolute assurance of that, but we confidently hope he will be here Monday morning.

THE COURT: Don't you think if I make it Wednesday—that the exceptions be filed on or before Wednesday morning of next week, that will be ample?

MR. ABBOTT: I call your Honor's attention to the fact that on Tuesday the intervening petition comes up. Very likely Mr. Bates and Mr. Dane will have to spend a good part of that day in court.

THE COURT: I will grant the motion with a strong intimation that the parties ought not to take all that intervening time for this purpose; that is all I can say now.

MR. ABBOTT: I don't think we will require it.

MR. THOMPSON: I would like to say a word. If it had not been for a remark just made by Mr. Buffum, I should have remained silent and acquiesced in the statement by Mr. Whipple which was the result of a conference between Mr. Whipple, Mr. Buffum and myself after we were here this morning. But I understood distinctly from Mr. Buffum in that conference that the difficulty in filing the exceptions, and that was the occasion of the request for time to file the exceptions, was not reading over the objections to see which of them should be excepted to, because that can be done afterwards, but he stated they had in mind the matter of a motion to commit, and the question was whether it was advisable to file the exceptions before that motion was made or not. I was content to remain silent if that had been stated, but it has not been stated; but has been put on a different ground—that it was to decide in advance what exceptions were to be filed. I think I ought to say, although I agree with Mr. Whipple wholly in a desire to get ahead, and as to the personal absence and illness of counsel, a situation has developed that I am in grave doubt whether I should be accommodating counsel in assenting to this motion, in omitting to insist as far as I am able that there is nothing which ought to prevent these exceptions being filed by next Tuesday. I feel in duty to my client I ought to say I do not think myself that there is any question of strategy that can possibly be raised. I don't know of anything that can be said excepting that one of these questions is usually dependent on the other. I want to have it appear when the motion to intervene is argued on Tuesday next what exceptions the Governor counts on. It may be important to have the court know in dealing with the matter of intervention. I am assured by Mr. Buffum that there is no coordination between him and counsel making the motion to intervene and I expect his statement is true and accept it, but I am still obliged to observe that it would be of advantage to the intervening counsel not to have the exceptions filed until after that motion was heard by your Honor, and therefore urge your Honor

to set Tuesday as the date for filing the exceptions.

THE COURT: I shall allow time enough. They shall be filed by the latest on Thursday morning so that if it is desired to put this case on the list Friday it can be done. In other words there will be no delay if counsel desire to have any action taken by the court it could not be taken before Friday next any way and these exceptions can be filed and matters properly completed in sufficient time to put the case down on Friday. I am not going to make any order about it, but there will be no court time lost by reason of making this motion seven days rather than five. To make it perfectly clear they must be filed on or before Thursday morning of next week. That will give the parties time enough to get matters in shape by Friday if you want to put it on Friday's list.

MR. THOMPSON: May it be as a matter of course on Friday's list—

THE COURT: I am not going to put it on Friday's list. I say it will dispose of this; so far as keeping the case on the list for is concerned if counsel desire it they can set the case down for that day.

MR. THOMPSON: Without any further notice except this notice to counsel on Thursday?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. THOMPSON: If I notify counsel Thursday afternoon I am at liberty to do so?

THE COURT: I am not making any order about putting it on the list for Friday. I say you must file your exceptions by Thursday morning, so that if counsel desire they can be heard on Friday. I shall be here all day Thursday.

MR. BUFFUM: Lest there be any misunderstanding, I am very sure Mr. Bates could not be prepared on Friday to argue these exceptions.

Publisher's Note.—The above is a verbatim report, with no corrections made by us in the stenographic court report supplied to us.

HEALTH INSURANCE
BILL EXEMPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The bill before the Legislature providing for health insurance contains some significant exemptions. Though it covers "every employee employed in the State," it exempts "upon their written application therefor, persons who are members of an existing recognized religious sect whose tenets preclude the practice of medicine." The bill also exempts employees of the United States, employees of the State and municipalities for whom provision in time of disability is made through legally authorized means, and employees for whose benefit an employer maintains, at his own cost and without recourse to insurance, a system which guarantees to such employees benefits substantially the same as the benefits which they would receive if insured under the bill.

RENTING SEEN AS
A PUBLIC UTILITY

Landlords Should Be Licensed,
Declares New York Official—
Legislature Urged to Enact
Laws to Stop Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—New York City's housing situation, "which has brought many families to the verge of desperation," as one of the speakers said at Thursday night's meeting of tenants, held at the Central Opera House, cannot be corrected alone by the carrying out of a program designed to stimulate building of thousands of dwelling houses, but in addition must be relieved by enactment of state laws with "teeth," according to Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, who remarked at that meeting that there was "something queer about the law of supply and demand."

Dr. Copeland read Mayor John F. Hylan's letter at Thursday night's meeting, outlining the city's housing program. Mayor Hylan was unable to be present. His letter dealt in a particularly way with the city's program to stimulate a huge campaign of house construction. Only in generalities was there reference made to the sort of laws which would give added protection to the renter.

Dr. Copeland, however, his point of view perhaps being established unmistakably in sympathy with the tenant because his own rent had been raised \$500 just the day before, expressed himself in no uncertain terms regarding drastic measures of protection against rent profiteering. He argued that renting had become a public utility, clothed with the same public interest as any other, and therefore subject to regulation. He declared that landlords should be licensed, so that if they failed to abide by the rules and regulations laid down for their guidance, their licenses could be revoked. He held that housing should be classed as a public utility in the same manner as railroads, gas and electricity.

In his letter, Mayor Hylan discriminated carefully between those landlords who unblushingly profiteer to a limit only regulated by the highest figure they possibly can force the tenant to pay, and those other landlords who have not been unreasonable. The summary of the city's housing program is as follows:

New York City stands definitely committed to the movement to exempt income from mortgages on buildings used for human habitation from state and federal taxes.

Priority for Building Materials
The railroads are asked to give priority to shipments of building materials. The price of building materials

should be stabilized for the next 18 months, in order to encourage builders to construct dwellings, and further confidence should be inspired in Capital by an early termination of the disputes between the city's construction companies and the building trades.

Petitions are being circulated urging the Legislature to enact laws immediately to stop profiteering, the petitions, it is expected, to contain by Tuesday 1,000,000 names, and on that day to be presented to the Legislature at the beginning of its public hearing on the pending bills.

The Boylan-Donohue Bill, which would permit the courts to decide on what is a reasonable rent increase, was singled out for specific endorsement by the tenants at the Thursday night meeting.

Rent Committees Urged

Local Investigations Proposed by
Massachusetts Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The appointment of local committees to study the rent and housing situation of this State was recommended yesterday by the special commission on necessities of life, which will probably terminate its work on April 1, in letters sent to the mayors and selectmen of the cities and towns.

"Reputable landlords and real estate men," the commission says, "as well as the banks holding mortgages, do not approve the methods followed by a proportionately small number of speculators, whose methods have resulted in many complaints and caused much hardship."

"In nine cases out of ten," the commission states, "satisfactory adjustments can be made by simply bringing the landlord and tenant together, obtaining all the facts in detail and requesting that the committee's recommendations be accepted. Wide publicity should be given to the work of the committee, especially in aggravated cases where difficulty is encountered in adjusting complaints."

Advancing rents will encourage new construction, but very little new building of the housing type appears to be in prospect, and great suffering and unrest will result if speculations and profiteering in real estate and rentals are allowed to proceed without check," the letter concludes.

QUESTIONNAIRE DISAPPROVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange, in a statement yesterday, said he disapproved of the questionnaire for presidential candidates prepared by the National Board of Farm Organizations and disclaimed "any responsibility for myself or my organization."

He also said he had received a telegram from W. I. Drummond, of Kansas City, chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Farm Congress, making the same disclaimer.

NORTHERN MEXICO
REPORTED QUIET

Washington State Department
Assured that Pacification of
Country Is Practically Accomplished—
Intrigue Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Information received by the State Department is that the Mexican border is quiet, and that there is no sign of disturbance in any part of northern Mexico. This information is largely confirmed by what the State Department considers its most reliable word from Mexico, which indicates that the pacification of the country is now practically accomplished, and that there is small sign of revolutionary activity.

Although alarmist reports have been received as to the insurrectionary nature of meetings held in the interest of Gen. Alvarado Obregon, news which is considered more creditable is to the effect that the Obregon meetings have been peaceful and orderly, and that no apprehension need be felt so far as they are concerned.

The Mexican Embassy in Washington has received word from the city of Mexico to the effect that the Felix Diaz faction, practically the organization which had been able to keep any troops in the field against the Carranza Government, is now believed to have been disposed of. The rebel leader Roberto Cejudo, an adherent of the Diaz group, has surrendered unconditionally to the Mexican Government, it is asserted. This surrender means the entire pacification of the State of Veracruz.

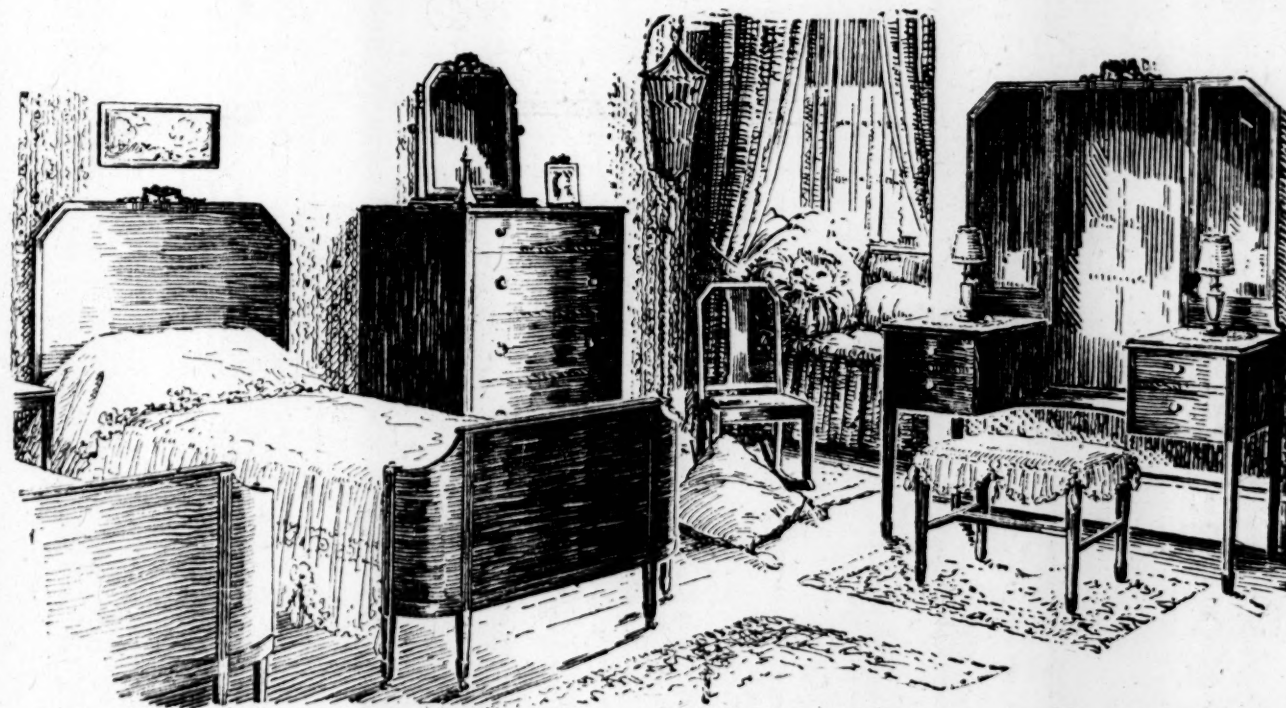
Late yesterday the Department of State received advice from Mexico to the effect that Gen. Nicholas Fernandez, with about 80 other Villistas, was defeated and captured on Wednesday by Mexican federal forces near Bachimba, State of Chihuahua.

The State Department, it was learned, places no credence in reports that an alliance or treaty exists between Japan and Mexico, whereby Japan has agreed to assist Mexico in case that country is attacked by any other nation. Reports were current yesterday that a series of letters concerning negotiations for such a treaty, mainly by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Minister to Spain, had come into the possession of the Senate subcommittee headed by Albert B. Fall (R.). Senator from New Mexico, which has been looking into Mexican conditions.

COMMUNIST OFFICIAL ON TRIAL

NEW YORK, New York.—Evidence collected by the joint legislative committee investigating seditious activities was presented yesterday at the opening of the prosecution of Harry Winitzky, executive secretary of the New York Communist Party, on trial charged with criminal anarchy as a result of his alleged advocacy of the overthrow of government by force.

Paine's



A Smart New Design

While the weather vane of fashion does not turn as fast in furniture as in apparel, yet new designs are constantly arriving from Paine's factories and workrooms.

The illustration suggests a new walnut bedroom suite of unusually smart design, yet bearing many of the chaste characteristics of the Adam period.

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Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston



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W. H. Love, Manager.

APATHY OF SPANISH CABINET IS EVIDENT

Pressing Necessity of Passing the Budget Proposals Is Seen, but Question Again Fails to Get Beyond Preliminary Stages

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Some extraordinary ideas are being put forward with regard to the present capacity and future possibilities of the Cortes, and it should be added that they are rather more than hints, embracing some obvious facts that they are put forward upon what may be described as the best authority. When a cool and calculating party leader like Santiago Alba, at the head of a section of the Liberals, is found, not in the heat of debate but in the privacy and tranquillity of his study, writing a article for a leading newspaper declaring that there are forces at work to prevent the existing Cortes from performing any useful or advantageous work, the case is evidently serious.

It is none the less so because the same idea is in other people's thoughts, and it fits in with facts of the case as they are known to all. Rarely has the credit of the Cortes stood lower than at the present moment, when, with an enormous number of questions of the first degree of importance to Spanish life and welfare pressing for attention, day after day passes, session after session, and nothing is done. When the Alendalazar government was formed after a very prolonged crisis, it was announced, as in the case of the last seven or eight governments, that its chief mission was to pass the long-delayed budget and regulate the finances of the state. The war has come and gone since any Spanish budget was passed, and the situation is as extraordinary as it is exasperating and demoralizing.

Passing of the Budget

The last few governments have been established for no other purpose than to pass the budget. One recalls that the Garcia Prieta ministry of two years ago was patched up on the definite understanding that it did practically nothing else. But as soon as these ministries came into power, for some strange reason not altogether discoverable, they proceeded to avoid the budget question to the utmost of their ability, and never get beyond the most elementary stage.

Except to deal with the budget, as was its mission and its promise, there is not the slightest justification for the existence of the Alendalazar "concentration" ministry, which by its constitution is not one to deal with the great questions of the country. It is a stop-gap cabinet formed in desperation when all the usual ministerial leaders either could not or would not govern, and, with neither talent nor force, it came into power on the understanding many times reiterated that it was to get on with the budget, and that until the budget was passed nothing else mattered. It was well understood that if the budget ever did indeed get passed, another government would be ready for other work, and by this one achievement the Alendalazar ministry, so modest in its beginning, would have achieved immortality, having done that which all others had failed to do.

Government's Intentions

In its earliest days the new government said indeed that it would soon begin with the budget, and announced that it would take as its basis the framework and estimates set up by the previous government. There were one or two minor debates on preliminaries, and then the Chamber, with the evident acquiescence of the Ministry, showed a disposition to drop the subject. Little by little, but very steadily and surely, the deputies have been losing interest in their work, and their neglect of it has now become nothing less than a public scandal which is discussed daily in the newspapers and elsewhere.

At the same time, however, it is represented that there is not enough time to debate all the matters which press upon the attention of the government and a scheme has been placed before the Chamber for altering the method of procedure so as to afford more time for big debates on important questions—such as the budget. The proposal was that instead of questions and answers being taken first, at the beginning of every session, they should be deferred and the big questions, the orders of the day, especially the budget, should be taken up at once, and that only after three hours of such hard and useful work should the Chamber enjoy the relaxation and entertainment of questions, answers, and interpellations for two hours.

Evening Sessions Proposed

It was also proposed that the hours of each sitting should be increased, and there had been talk beforehand of evening sessions. The subject had been thoroughly discussed by the leaders of the parliamentary sections, the government, and the president of the Chamber, and they were in agreement in recommending the change, which in the Chamber was proposed by Sanchez Guerra. But after occupying an hour and a half in debating the matter, the Chamber rejected the proposal, and indicated its preference to go on in the old way, without any such intensification of its labor as had been proposed.

After this question had been settled, Mr. Morote rose to continue a debate that had been started previously on the Barcelona situation—the most serious question in Spain. It was a fine day—and fine days have not been too numerous this winter in Spain—the sun was shining with a genial warmth, and the deputies, looking at each other pleasantly, began to troop out of the Chamber in twos and threes and went to pass the remainder of the day in the open air. There had not been

many of them present even before, and now Mr. Morote spoke to an almost empty Chamber. He is a man who has suffered much from the aggravations, irritations and disappointments of parliamentary life, and is not easily disconcerted now, so he went on speaking as a matter of duty to his conscience, having something to say which he thought ought to be said.

Indifference of the Cortes

But this is the way in which the Cortes deals with the great affairs of the nation, while here and there, in different parts of Spain, martial law is being proclaimed and enforced. And, as if by a very contrivance, when Mr. Morote had had his say and other business had been done, the Chamber, in this reduced state, proceeded to debate one of the auxiliary sections of the budget. For every amendment introduced—and there were many—the proposer made a long speech, although the certain fate, whether of approval or rejection, of the proposal was known beyond all doubt beforehand, and the speech did not in the least interest the budget commission or anyone else, nor was it of any service to anyone.

In the same way a member of the Budget Commission made a long reply, to which the proposer did not listen. He may not even have been in the Chamber to listen to it. This process, as conducted on one day, is mentioned, because it has been remarked in various quarters that it is typical of what goes on in the Cortes now and of the way in which everything is sacrificed to lethargy and the mere wasting of time.

An Anomalous Situation

The parliamentary correspondent of the excellent and enterprising daily, the "Figaro," puts the case plainly when, after saying that Spain might very well take lessons from the parliaments of her friends the English and the French, in the matter of celerity and diligence in the dispatch of public affairs, continues, "Every day there is something new to remind us of the situation of constitutional anomaly in which Spain has been living for more than three years. A budget is badly needed to lubricate the rusty wheels of the public administration, to give, although it might be merely provisional, some semblance of order to the national economy, and in addition to reestablish the constitutional and parliamentary normality."

"Although the urgency of this need is recognized by all deputies and party leaders, the Chamber at sittings like those recently held tends to give the impression that it does not understand the legitimate uneasiness with which the country awaits the moment when the interruption of its proper economic life will be terminated. It is not a valid excuse in a situation like the present to urge the advantage of discussing the estimates in great detail. In a general way that is right enough."

"The situation, however, has arrived at a point at which the important, the necessary, the patriotic, is not to do things well, but simply, modestly, to do them and to do them soon. Once we have a budget, and only then, we may concern ourselves with having a good budget. We must attend to the pressing necessity in order to be able to occupy ourselves later in good order with the general problem, and for this it is necessary that Parli-

ment and the Chamber should make an effort at the first opportunity to redeem itself from the sin of lethargy."

Denunciation by Albiest Leader

But Santiago Alba, leader of the Albiest Liberals, goes much further in his denunciation. He proposes the conspiracy to make Parliament useless in order to abandon it. In his published statement he says: "In all this there is no other plan, no other scheme than that of those who visibly and noisily are preparing to discredit Parliament, thus forcing a situation which would be the second act of the sad tragedy begun by the decree of the Maura-Cierva dissolution, still unexplained, and still unjustified. It is arranged that the Cortes shall do nothing, absolutely nothing, for the advantage of the country."

"It is, in fact, desired that on April 1 there shall be no laws for income, no budget, no social reform, not the least legislative decision adequate to the present situation of Spain. Then, armed at all points, ardent and refusing, the 'Mesias Redemptor' would appear, to govern without a Cortes for an indefinite period. Reckoning is taken of the justified weariness of many Spaniards, of the existing skepticism toward others, of the ignorance, egoism, the little passions, the false extremist feeling, and so on, even in the case of those who are considered to be the ruling classes." These extracts show the tendencies, and they indicate the point of many discussions of today.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND WORLD DEMOCRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Charles Lucas, chairman of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, dealt with the subject of "The Meaning of the Empire to Democracy" at a meeting of the institute in the Central Hall, Westminster, recently. J. G. Jenkins presiding. There were, he said, three popular misconceptions regarding the British Empire, namely, that it was the embodiment of militarism and the outcome of force; the prerogative of the capitalist class; and a device of the few for diverting public attention and money from the needs of the home democracy by encouraging expensive and often vain schemes abroad.

While a great deal of the Empire was the outcome of war, it was to a much less extent than many thought the outcome of conquest, and still less of it was the outcome of premeditated conquest. The history of the colonies proved that these were not the prerogative of the capitalist class. Democracy needed to be taken out of itself and the method of doing this was to study the Empire. If it had done nothing else, the Empire had justified itself by bringing them into contact with the peoples of the earth, and thus broadening their outlook.

The British Empire had infected the world with the freedom of democracy, and it was a great world-wide insurance of democracy. It was a wholesome and effective antidote to the weakness of democracy, and it was an expression of what England had done. It was the expression of deeds, good or bad, and not of words.

PARVUS HELPHAND'S SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

Propaganda of German Bolshevik Leader, Later Designated "Herr Doktor" Parvus, Sought to Defend Pan-Germanism

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There is described, in a recent issue of the "Cause Communiste," the extraordinary personality of Parvus Helphand, the man who helped the Germans and the Bolsheviks with almost equal zeal. It is stated that, in this respect, he was more zealous to serve Germany than the Bolsheviks, as he was paid liberally by the former to do so.

It was at Copenhagen that the Pan-Germanist spider first spread his web at the beginning of the war, but one after the other, Vienna, Constantinople, Bucharest and Zurich came to know his malevolent agitation. Born in Bessarabia some forty years ago, Parvus Helphand was educated in Odessa. He then threw himself into journalism and politics, and was soon one of the most eminent theorists of social democracy. The revolution of 1915 made him an active member of the Soviet of Petrograd. On its suppression he escaped to Berlin where he edited a political and international review and became known as "Herr Doktor" Parvus.

Duplicity in Turkey

When the war broke out he was in Constantinople. Turkey had not yet entered into the fray. Parvus Helphand bought wheat in Odessa on the pretense of selling it to the Turks, but in reality sending it to Germany. When Turkey came into the war, however, he interested himself in the enlistment of Russian refugees from the Caucasus, and incited them to form a Caucasian Legion in the Turkish Army. "The Caucasians," he declared, "must be liberated from the Russian yoke, and annexed to Turkey." The defeat of Turkey and the invasion of Armenia soon frustrated all his plans.

As Turkey was no longer a propitious ground for his operations, Helphand—rather "Herr Doktor" Parvus—went to Rumania. Rumania was still neutral and he gained over to his cause the Rumanian Socialists. Once his propaganda was organized, he pursued his sinister pilgrimage through the world, leaving to his lieutenants the care of continuing the work.

In Vienna he found the Austrian police were organizing a society for the "liberation" of the Ukraine. The society was searching for a chief, and it recognized in Parvus the man it was looking for; he then grouped around him all the anti-Tsarist and Austrophile Russian refugees. Abundantly provided with money from Germany, he gave a considerable amplitude to the movement. When the enterprise was well under way, he left it in the hands of his aids and went to Munich.

The Helphand Propaganda

At Copenhagen came the crowning of the work of "Herr Doktor" Parvus. He created there a Ministry which was one of the most powerful and

active organizations of propaganda in the hands of Germany. The question was to defend Pan-Germanism, to raise up dissensions between the Allies, and to push Russia as quickly as possible to disarmament and anarchy.

Parvus had this time formidable means for the realizing of his program. Many of the printed publications of the world were regularly received at his office. After having taken cognizance of current events, he acted. Articles and telegrams were sent out every day and found many papers to welcome them. It was thus the Russian workmen and peasants read daily such notes as the following: "The Pope has intervened in favor of peace. The Emperor of Germany has made known that he will accept the discussion of peace. France has not replied."

One can easily imagine the consequent reflections of the moujik on reading these bulletins: "Why does France always wish to fight?" In giving an account of the French Socialist Congress, "Herr Doktor" Parvus was silent concerning the desires of the majority, and underlined the actions of the minority, letting it be understood that it alone represented French opinion.

Preparing a Coup de Force

From his office in Copenhagen, Helphand prepared the coup de force of the Maximalists, ruined Kerensky, and assured the triumph of Lenin and Trotsky. He dreamed of making a German colony of the beautiful Slav country, and no one knew how to do this better than he, who, starting from nothing, became a multi-millionaire by selling it to the enemy. His seal is to be found on all the defeatist acts which took place everywhere. He was the active and unknown director of the Maximalist revolution, and the principal agent of its treachery toward the Allies.

"Herr Doktor" Parvus has lost some of his authority since the armistice. He obtained last year permission to live at Wadenswil, in the canton of Zurich, under rather obscure conditions. Recent revelations of his activities, however, under the guise of philanthropy, as well as certain acts of his private life called attention to this undesirable in their midst. At a meeting of the Great Council of Zurich, State Councilor Wellstein tried to prevent the police of Zurich from acting, but his explanations were not judged satisfactory, and the press of all shades of opinions demanded Parvus' removal.

UNIVERSITY SALARIES RAISED

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—The average annual salary of \$1972.50 of the University of Nebraska's teaching staff of 211 professors is to be increased to \$2483.50, or approximately 26 per cent, as a result of a vote by the regents to raise the pay of all university employees.

IRELAND HAS NEW NATIONAL GROUP

Dr. Ashe as an "Imperial Nationalist" Has Secured Adhesion of the Leading Irishmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The views of Dr. James Ashe, who was associated with Sir Horace Plunkett in starting the Irish Reconstruction Council, and was also a member of the Irish Conference Committee which organized the convention, have more than once appeared in The Christian Science Monitor. In a recent interview with a representative of this paper, he discussed the efforts he has been making to gather into a group men of moderate views in Ireland. Dr. Ashe now calls himself an Imperial Nationalist, and says that he has been meeting privately a number of leading Irishmen who have welcomed his proposals for the formation of a national group. His opinion is that when the government introduces the Home Rule Bill there will be a minority who will offer to work it in good faith; and the new party would endeavor to prove to their fellow countrymen that a sound basis underlay the attempt to solve the question. They also hope to show Ulster that fusion with the south on a dominion status would not be derogatory to northern commercial interests.

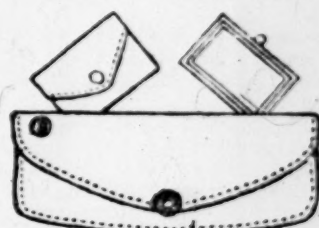
Dr. Ashe thinks partition will be necessary to start with, both for the protection of Ulster and the Empire. He says that England would not be justified in adopting a hostile attitude toward an Irish republic which would be a deliberate challenge to her. Ulster, he says, is first of all loyal, and if she is conscious of her wrong-doing in 1913, she should be willing to work with moderate opinion in the south, so that after a period it may be possible to extend the powers of responsible citizens in the north and south so that they can have full control of customs, excise, postal services, income tax, etc. Dr. Ashe says that only through the Empire can Ireland and Irishmen make themselves known to the world, and that Major Redmond and those who shared his opinions and fell with him in the war were the true Unionists of distracted Ireland, sacrificing themselves that a non-partitioned Ireland might live.

He states that since his views and those of his colleagues have become known, letters have been received from all parts of Ireland, Great Britain, and America, expressing great interest in the plans of the new group.



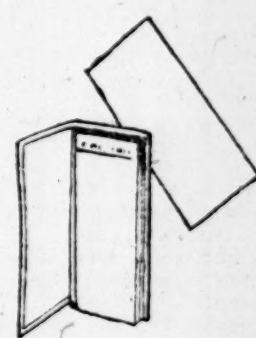
Shopping has developed in the feminine mind almost a sixth sense—an amalgamation of taste, sight and feeling; one of the reasons we maintain our standards.

Cross Envelope Purse



Of glazed calf skin leather, pastel shades, silk lining, containing purse, mirror and framed compartment; gilt and colored enamel catch; strap handle at back. Size 9 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. \$14.70. Gold-plated monogram to order, extra 1/2-inch. \$2.89.

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Containing six removable paper envelopes, stamped "Valuable Papers," "Insurance Policies," etc. Tan or black leather, satin lining. Size 10 1/2 x 3 1/4 inches. \$3.00. Initials stamped on case 40c extra.

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Washable capskin, one clasp, pearl, ivory and buck shades. \$3.50.
White washable doekin, one button. \$3.50.
Mocha gloves, one clasp, grey, tan, brown, mode, heaver, beige and buck shades, light weight. \$3.50.
Same in medium weight. \$3.75.
Long suede gloves, ecru and mode, embroidered backs, 8-button length. \$9.00.
Same 12-button length. \$10.75.
Washable duplex fabric, 6-button length, in white, mode and beaver. \$3.00.

For Men
Tan capskin, one clasp, light and medium weight. \$3.50, \$3.75.
Tan capskin, hand sewn, one clasp. \$4.25.
Grey and tan mocha, medium weight, with self or black embroidered backs. \$5.25, \$5.50.

Service Wagon



Service wagon, solid mahogany, glass tray and sides, Drop front. Rubber-tire wheels. Unfitted. \$52.00.
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For the junior girl and Miss 14 to 20

Severely tailored styles with excellent lines, the best
of materials, and painstaking tailoring—is our slogan.

For junior girls there are suits with truly girlish
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youthful adaptations of all the important decrees of
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Prices start at \$33.50

At that price, suits of navy blue serge; homespun
suits made in our own workroom are \$39.50; wool jersey
suits are \$49.50; Burella cloth suits in unusual colors,
\$49.50; suits of smart checked velours, \$59.50—many
other suits up to \$85; one model at latter price is illus-
trated at left.

**The 1920 Norfolk Suit
For Miss 14 to 20—at \$55**

This new version is very good looking, is it not?
Illustrated centre. Fashioned of navy blue Poiret twill
and made in our own workroom. The average school girl
is always keen for this type of suit.

The severely tailored suit illustrated at right may be
chosen in navy blue serge, tan or horizon blue herringbone
tricotine, at \$79.50.

Smart Wool Jersey Suits at \$29.50 and \$39.50
Second floor, Old Building, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Broadway at Ninth, New York

Ruth Shepley, the Eva of
"Adam and Eva," ready for
her morning center, in togs of
satin striped Roshanara Crepe
—designed by Nardi.

'BLACK-COATED' MEN FAIL TO COMBINE

Promoters of British Movement
Hoped to Include in One Fed-
eration All the Non-Manual
Workers in Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The overweighted title of the Federation of Professional Technical, Administrative, and Supervisory Workers, which was formed at the conference in London February 7, has been quickly shortened in popular parlance to the Federation of Black-Coated Workers. It is already clear that the promoters have failed to achieve their main object, which was the incorporation into one federation of all the non-manual workers in industry and the various small groups of professional or semi-professional men who work for salaries, thus differentiating them from the more or less self-contained and independent professions of the law and medicine.

Although any association with the Labor Party or the Trade Union Congress was explicitly disavowed, there can be no doubt that the promoters hoped that sooner or later some fairly close alliance between the non-manual and manual workers might be secured through the influence of the discussions in the federation conferences. They recognized, however, that any effort to carry into effect so advanced a program at present would fail at the outset, and a policy of Fabian-like permeation was obviously contemplated.

Policy Suspected

It is equally obvious that this policy was suspected by the groups of technical and scientific workers who are engaged in engineering and kindred industries. They object to definite association with other groups who have allied themselves in varying degrees with the manual workers. These include the Railway Clerks' Association, the National Union of Clerks, and Shop Assistants Union (which is affiliated with the new federation in so far as its managerial and supervisory members are concerned). All these bodies are members of the Trade Union Congress, and the railway clerks and shop assistants are also affiliated to the Labor Party. The National Union of Journalists, which was represented at the conference, but which is not committed to joining the new federation, has not yet associated itself with either the Labor Party or the congress, but it has entered into a close alliance with all the other trade unions in the newspaper industry through the Printing Trades Federation.

Many Workers Represented

The delegates of the technical workers, having failed to secure the exclusion of these bodies and the formation of a federation free from association either with manual workers or employers, withdrew from the conference, and an active movement is now on foot to establish a distinct federation on this basis of freedom.

The policy of the larger federation,

in view of its composition, will undoubtedly tend toward an understanding and working arrangement with the unions of manual workers. Many of the workers represented, particularly clerks in industry, commerce, and banking, have secured relatively smaller increases than the manual workers. They fear that if the movement for control of industry by the workers continues to develop, they may be left in a disadvantageous position, as compared with the craftsmen and laborers, unless they secure a recognition of their status and functions, administrative, directive, and economic, by the unions of manual workers. In other words, they desire to have their proper place and functions assigned to them in the guilds toward which they believe the evolution of industry is rapidly tending. A more immediately practical consideration is the possibility of obtaining the help of the strongly organized manual workers in the campaign for the improvement of the wages and conditions of the black-coated workers.

The point of view of the Guild Socialists is that the secession of the technical and "scientific" groups will greatly weaken the new federation.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM IS OPENED IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—New museums are being opened almost daily in Paris, the most recent being the Musée Commercial which will be a kind of permanent sample fair. It is situated at 3 Rue de Chaillot, and when complete, will constitute a strong factor for the development of French trade. This museum is due to the initiative of Captain Lerat who first thought of creating in Paris an organization where buyers from the most remote parts of the world could find whenever they wished all the French products they could desire.

The museum is still far from completed, but it is hoped that within a month it will be in full working order. Foreign buyers coming to Paris will find all information at the Musée Commercial which they will be able to make their headquarters whilst in Paris. There are already 1200 French members inscribed on its lists, and space will be available where a little more than a third of this number can place their exhibits. The premises will later be extended so as to afford hospitality to all who seek it.

The new organization proposes to create branches in foreign countries. A branch will soon be opened in Spain, two others are already working in Rumania and Serbia, and Captain Lerat and the executive committee are contemplating to send French trade delegates to the Far East, in order to study the advisability of opening permanent French sample fairs in Japan and some of the ports of China, such as Shanghai.

An inauguration lunch was recently given by the committee of the museum, presided over by Captain Lerat, at which were present some of those who have taken an active interest in the scheme. Amongst the guests were Boghos Nubar Pasha, president of the Armenian delegation, Mr. Laurent, municipal councillor for Paris, Captain Heurteaux, a deputy, and Mr. Adams, American commercial attaché.

FRANCE TO ADOPT SOCIAL REFORMS

Cabinet Council Passes Important
Resolutions of Economy and
Inaugurates Food Commissions

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—One of the most important cabinet councils ever held met recently. At this meeting the debates were closed only after the ministers, presided over by Mr. Millerand, had passed some important resolutions, the effects of which will probably be far-reaching.

The first decision adopted was that of making a saving of no less than 8,000,000,000 francs in the proposed budget for 1920. Instead of 47,000,000,000 francs, the budget will now only amount to 39,000,000,000 francs. In order to effect this economy, Mr. Marsal is resolved to reduce the expenses, and although at the present moment no details are known, as to the direction in which he intends to effect this reduction, it is probable that Andrew Lefèvre, Minister of War, has decided to reduce the war budget, whilst that of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also be considerably diminished, thanks to the zeal of Mr. Millerand.

Reforms Advocated

The second decision taken at the council is no less important. An official note issued after the meeting does not particularize all the reforms it advocates. This note states that "The council has decided upon the constitution of commissions similar to those working in the United States and in England, which have been charged to note the fluctuation of prices of staple foods, which will permit the government to take the measures it may deem necessary. The Minister of Labor has been charged to constitute these commissions with the briefest delay. Accordingly the council has decided to

maintain temporarily, until it has been made cognizant of the first conclusions of these commissions, the compensations for the high cost of living which have been contributed by the State."

This note signifies nothing less than the adoption of a new social method. The reform thus advocated has ever been one of the favorite themes of Mr. Millerand, who has not feared to face resolutely the serious problem of the high cost of living which in France is assuming serious proportions. By taking the above-mentioned measure he has solved several pressing questions which had entered a most acute phase.

Government Grants Made

At the present moment the French State contributes a grant of 720 francs to all state officials, to compensate them in part for the high cost of living. This grant had also been made to the railway men. The railway agents had resolved to provoke a general strike if this compensation were withheld, stating very justly that this indemnity, granted them during the war on account of the high cost of living, was as justified today as formerly, as the cost of living shows a decided tendency to continually increase by leaps and bounds! The council has recognized the justice of this, and by the attitude it has adopted revealed that it wished to substitute method for the tardiness which has unfortunately reigned in France since the armistice.

The newly-created commissions will register the fluctuation of the price of supplies, and every three months the State will consult the statistics thus obtained; if these reveal a further tendency toward advance, the grant will be raised in proportion; if they show a diminution, the company will then be reduced.

In this manner Mr. Millerand has formed the basis of a new social policy which indicates authority and order. His decisions have been welcomed with general satisfaction, and one waits for results from his policy with a confidence which is every day more justified.

SIDELIGHT ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Good Will and Understanding
That Prevailed Struck Inter-
preter Who Was Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Peace Conference in its lighter aspects was dealt with by Paul Mantoux, C.B., director of the political section of the secretariat of the League of Nations, who acted as interpreter to the Interallied Conference and the Supreme War Council in Paris, and was the guest recently of the Foreign Press Association at a luncheon at the Café Royal. Christian Sauerwein, London editor of the "Matin," was in the chair.

Mr. Mantoux said that the interpreter's was a curious sort of trade. During the proceedings in Paris he had frequently felt that his head served the purpose of a sieve through which other men's thoughts and words were passed. Amazing statements for which he was in no sense responsible flowed from his lips. Much had been heard of the Council of Four—he, he said, amidst laughter, had in a sense acted as a fifth member. He had consequently many opportunities of listening to the other members and of knowing quite a lot about them apart from the subjects they discussed.

Conversation Very Informal

Describing the room where the council met and decided the main points, Mr. Mantoux said that there Mr. Lloyd George occupied a large comfortable armchair and Mr. Clemenceau another, near President Wilson; at the other end of the table was Mr. Orlando, who was very eager to know everything that was going on. Conversation was very informal and very friendly. Sometimes when a

place of some unknown locality was mentioned, such as Jerusalem or Constantinople—a large map was brought and then those great men might be seen crouching on the floor. He had seen it once or twice with great delight.

Sometimes the Council of Four had their moments of leisure, when documents were required, and the interval was passed in story-telling. President Wilson was good at short stories, and they had always been much enjoyed. Mr. Mantoux gave an instance of one of these stories which, he said, was typical of those which the President would give between two discussions. There was a Chinaman, he said, who, when drawing water out of a well, saw the reflection of the moon and said to himself: "Oh! this is very serious indeed. The moon has fallen into the well, and it is my duty to try to take it out." Then he dropped his bucket and pulled as hard as he could—so hard that he fell on his back and on looking up saw the moon in the sky. He then said to himself: "Well, that is good work!"

Vivid Picture Given

On one occasion during an interval in the proceedings Mr. Lloyd George had asked Mr. Clemenceau his opinion of the great orators of the French Tribune, and Mr. Clemenceau had given a very vivid picture of his friends who had spoken in French assemblies during the last 40 or 50 years. He had placed Mr. Viviani in the forefront as the greatest Frenchman of today and, among orators, said he considered Gambetta and Jaures were first by a long distance.

What had struck him in his position as interpreter at the Peace Council, Mr. Mantoux said, was the good will and understanding that had prevailed—the desire to understand and appreciate the others' standpoint. This had been one of the great lessons of the last few years, and if it had been a supreme task for an interpreter it had been a glorious one and he should be glad to continue it!

PROFITEERING IN ROAD TRANSPORT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The committee appointed under the Profiteering Act to inquire into the effect on road transport rates caused by the alleged existence of a combine has now issued its report. The committee has held three meetings at which evidence was taken from representatives of associations representing both motor and horse transport. It is pointed out that a very large proportion of contractors for road transport in Great Britain are united in district associations under the National Alliance of Road Transport Associations, but it cannot be said that any district association or the National Alliance has anything in the nature of a monopoly. At the same time there are probably in all districts, and certainly in most, many persons willing to hire out a horse and van who are outside the association. Nevertheless in certain important cities the local association has practically a monopoly, and this applies particularly in Bristol. The committee finds therefore, that a combination does exist and that some at least of the district associations habitually fix rates. It is pointed out that the average cost of road transport has risen since 1914 by about 300 per cent, but the committee cannot come to any conclusion as to what has been the effect of combination on the rates charged for road transport.

The committee was unable to ascertain whether any combination exists among haulage contractors using motor vehicles exclusively, but many members of the Road Transport Associations themselves let motor vehicles out on hire. No definite action is proposed for remedying such abuses as exist, but the committee remarks that if the effect were given to the recommendation of the Committee on Trusts and Combinations there would be a tribunal capable of safeguarding the interests of the public.

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SOVIET OFFICIALS CONFESS FAILURE

Bolsheviks Admit in Private Conversation the Catastrophe Into Which the Present Methods Have Dragged Their Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Much interest has been aroused here by the publication in book form of a series of letters written from Russia to his friends in Germany by Paul Olberg, for more than 20 years member of the Russian Social Democratic Party.

Mr. Olberg is well known as a journalist, and a correspondent of influential German, Russian, Swedish and Finnish papers. After having spent several years in Stockholm he returned to Russia for the express purpose of studying the soviet system. A socialist out and out, he reveals himself a just and impartial critic when describing the state of Russian humanity under the Bolshevik régime. The keynote of the book, containing letters dealing with purely subjective personal impressions as well as entirely objective descriptions of labor council methods is one of utter pessimism.

Methods Condemned

"It seems strange to you," he writes to one friend who expressed surprise at the uniformly hopeless tone of his communications, "that I can only describe the darker side of Russian affairs as they stand at present, and completely ignore the positive side of the question. You condemn as I do the methods of the soviets and are yet of the opinion that Bolshevism is to prove a great factor in the history of the world's culture. Believe me, I should be only too pleased to reply that people live happily and in peace under the system. But to pretend that, would be to write a lie. You must open your eyes to the fact that even the official representatives of the present political party admit in private conversation (when they are often quite sincere and say things that are forbidden to them in the party press, at meetings) the catastrophe into which present methods have dragged their country."

Mr. Olberg proves conclusively to those who maintain that existing confusion is more or less due to those in power before, and during the war, that the Bolsheviks instead of building up the wrecked foundations of their sad inheritance deliberately demolished the few pillars left standing.

Economic Ruin Completed

"The non-recognition by the government of democratic ideals, the civil war it waged, the brutal political course steered in the furthest recesses of the country, the peculiar financial and economic policy—all these things have served to sever parts from the whole, to make whole territories the bitterest of enemies, and so completed the economic ruin begun by the war."

Thus he explains the condition of the towns, not only left stranded as regards regular supplies of provisions by the regular train and transport service, but at the mercy of a peasantry who will have no more to do with the paper ruble. The only method of trade is to barter—often with results that would be humorous under less tragic circumstances.

Rationing System a Farce

Everybody trades; when their own personal effects are exhausted they sell anything that may possibly bring in a few rubles to buy something eatable, obtained by roundabout ways. The rationing system has proved a hollow farce; the streets of Petrograd are filled with a wan humanity that sinks now and then exhausted by the wayside. Not only Petrograd, all towns can produce the same types for the benefit of the earnest student of soviet results. The streets are lined with hawkers, once lawyers, doctors, literary men; even schoolboys, still wearing cap and uniform of their "gymnasium." One of them selling chocolate, when questioned by Mr. Olberg, replied that his father was a former official, at present without employment. All the children had gone "into trade."

"School is closed," said the lad. "They have done away with examinations, there's nothing to prepare for at present; they're making out a new plan for the future. What one already knows is enough, besides I learn a bit at home when I'm not hungry."

Average Day Described

Mr. Olberg describes an average day in the life of an average household, consisting of six people of whom three may have been fortunate enough to have found employment in some commission, cooperative union, or council. In such a case the combined income of the family may reach the sum of 2500 to 2800 rubles monthly. Should they have money in the bank they are only allowed to draw 1000 rubles per month. Hence the total might average 3500 rubles. To keep themselves alive 8000 rubles is necessary. Some of this deficit may be covered by selling anything left to be sold in the way of personal effects, borrowing from rich friends, and so on. But the only question of any interest to anybody is the one "Shall we eat anything to eat today?"

One member of the family may have obtained a few pounds of potatoes from his union, another a little flour from his council, the third may have had the great good luck to get a few herrings. Everybody brings home what fortune may have cast in his path. Once or twice a month

some one of them goes into the country to see if anything can be got by devious means."

Corruption Rampant

"The country" as represented by anything lying outside the hunger zone of the towns is the Mecca of all classes in present-day Russia. The "back-to-the-land" movement is in such full swing that Mr. Olberg sees in it the end of the Bolshevik, of revolution as such altogether. The workman in his various guises made the revolution; the present system has destroyed private enterprise, factories and workshops are closed, the workman as a body ceases to find a means of existence. Railway stations are crowded; it is difficult to get permission to travel, hard to find a train not over-filled already, worse still to pay the price of a ticket. Crowds fill the waiting-rooms, camp in barns and fields by the way. But the worst of all is this fact, pointed out with scathing emphasis by Mr. Olberg, that all these things can be obtained by a "tip," i.e., bribery. Corruption, the curse of Russia under the old régime is life today; indeed the main impression gathered from the letters is that of an exaggeration of former faults and failings. Political views differing from those of the Communists exclude their owner from all participation in any of the multitudinous councils, commissions, overflowing the country; inland as well as foreign correspondence is censored; there is but one press.

"But worst of all," says Mr. Olberg, "for the Russian citizen is the absolute uncertainty of what the next day may bring forth. Each day brings new surprises, and generally unpleasant ones. Today a decree will be issued ordering the removal of yourself and your property from your premises within 24 hours. They are required for 'administrative purposes.' Tomorrow you may be ordered to put on your uniform, for the defense of your 'socialist motherland,' immediately, and without stopping to ask why. The day after you may be sent off to forced labor: wood chopping, or something worse. Or a new exorbitant tax is made known, which nobody is in a position to pay. Thank your stars if you happen to own an influential Communist among your friends, or have an acquaintance among the People's Commissars. Then—not without some trouble on your part, of course—you will neither be forced to leave your house, nor be forced into other unpleasant things."

Punctuality Unknown

Mr. Olberg describes in full the proceedings of more than one soviet organization, with its headquarters in one of the superb palaces where once pleasure and extravagance reigned, recording his thought at the first sight of them: "The realization of the dream of every Socialist at last!" On a nearer inspection he was doomed to the bitterest disappointment. The little work accomplished there is done half-heartedly and with exceptions, of course—by those without the slightest talent or taste for it. Punctuality, save in the matter of going home, is an unknown quantity. And very often there are so many newspapers being read at once that "one would imagine themselves in a library instead of in a public office."

The letters are particularly severe upon the "Pan-Russian Commissions Extraordinary," whose duty it is "to fight ruthlessly all reactionary (anti-revolutionary) tendencies, either when embodied in one person or in a whole organization." Granted the justice of such a proceeding, it is the methods of these bodies that have disgraced the name of the present government. The book, intensely interesting and illuminating upon all points, lays special stress upon the utter dullness and hopelessness of existence when all private initiative has been crushed. It ends with one ray of hope. Mr. Olberg, confessing the pain it has given him to see the results of revolution, yet believes in "the ultimate triumph of democracy and Socialism . . . even in Russia."

CHICAGO PIER PROFIT \$30,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The municipal pier which extends half a mile out into Lake Michigan, built chiefly for recreation purposes, made a profit of \$30,000 last year in its operation over the appropriation in 1919 for its maintenance. Most of the revenues have come from storage leases, dance hall, and refreshment concessions.



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MASONS GENEROUS IN EXTENDING AID

Many Well-Known Institutions Benefit by Thankoffering Donations of the Fraternity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—So far the Masonic Million Memorial Scheme has met with an excellent reception from the London lodges called to consider the matter. Exactly what will be the scope of the scheme cannot be determined until the result of the appeal has been definitely ascertained. The general committee will organize the subscriptions and it will be for the Grand Lodge to decide, after full consideration, the precise extent of the memorial and the details of its scope, when sufficient evidence has been afforded of the degree to which the craft throughout the English jurisdiction has responded to the Grand Master's appeal. A general committee is to be formed from each of the divisions into which the London lodges have been subdivided, consisting of a brother from each lodge in the division which desires to be represented at the outset of the movement, and from these will be chosen an executive committee of 10 to organize the subscriptions among the divisional lodges.

Masons Active in Oxford

In August, 1914, the Masonic buildings in "The High" at Oxford suddenly ceased to exist, so far as the craft was concerned, and passed into the possession of the military authorities. The reopening for Masonic purposes took place recently, when more than 100 brethren assembled once again for Masonic work in their own home. As thank offerings, donations were passed to four Oxford institutions, the three general Masonic institutions, and the National Lifeboat Institution. The balance sheet presented to the members was a highly satisfactory document, showing a large balance in favor of the lodge as well as in favor of the British Masonic Charity Association. At the supper which followed, Mr. S. A. White, the chief clerk in the grand secretary's office, pointed out that to hold office in the Grand Lodge of England is not an empty honor, and is never conferred unless the recipient has performed services of real use and lasting benefit to the craft. There are many zealous and devoted servants of freemasonry who continue to work after their appointment to Grand Lodge honors or office without any hope of further reward. He instanced the case of Stanley Machin, though he did not wish to lay himself open to the charge of being invidious, but here, he said, was the example of the president of the London Chamber of Commerce, with a multiplicity of public engagements who had not missed a single meeting called in connection with the Masonic Million Memorial scheme, and his self-imposed duties had sometimes necessitated daily attendance at Freemasons Hall.

American Masons Earnest

The Rev. Dr. Davey Biggs, who had just returned from a visit to the United States, gave some interesting reminiscences of his tour, praising highly the earnestness of American Masons for the study of Masonic origins and what may be termed the esotericism of the craft, which zest and keenness he had not experienced elsewhere, excepting, perhaps, in Australia. He said that appointment to office in the various grand lodges of the United States is made on a different basis from that in England. In the latter country no one is appointed unless he has "passed the chair," which, perhaps, would hardly be possible in America, considering the large membership which prevails.

Furthermore, in America, office in the grand lodges is elective, whereas in England, which stands practically alone in this respect among the grand lodges of the world, appointment to Grand Lodge honors is in the hands absolutely of the Grand Master himself, though he is assisted by what is known as the Grand Master's council, a small select committee. A strong feeling prevails, and an opportunity is being sought, to give public expression to this, that matters should be put on a more democratic footing, in accordance with the changed condition of the times, and that all offices in Grand Lodge should be elective. At present, only two are

thrown open to election annually, that of the Grand Master himself and that of the treasurer.

Scottish Benevolence

It is pleasing to learn that the Grand Lodge of Scotland has forwarded a cheque for £105 to the Masonic Home, which is but another of the very many remarkable instances of kindly interest shown by brethren outside the English constitution. It is also greatly to the credit of the province of Hertfordshire—sometimes referred to as "Little Herts"—that every lodge in that province has become a founding lodge of that institution. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has also sent donations to various hospitals and to the National Council of Y. M. C. A.

As an appreciation of the services rendered by the Shipwrecked Mariners Society to the survivors of the Cornish steamer Treveal, wrecked off St. Alban Head, the secretary of the Swanage branch has received a cheque for £52 10s. from the members of the Tennyson Lodge, Cardiff, of which lodge the chief engineer, Mr. Thirkell, who was rescued, was a member.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR THE TAILORING TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Negotiations have been completed between the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the United Garment Workers Trade Union and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses and an agreement has been signed. This is the first national agreement in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke trade engaged in the making of men's garments. It is believed that the effect will be more or less to stabilize wages for a period and accordingly to minimize industrial unrest in one of the large trades of the country.

The minimum wages for men workers will vary from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 7d. per hour for time and from 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 8½d. per hour for pieceworkers. In the London district the rates will range from 1s. 11½d. per hour to 1s. 9½d. per hour for time workers, and from 2s. 3½d. to 1s. 10½d. for pieceworkers. Workers engaged mainly on heavy cotton clothing will receive minimum rates varying from 1s. 8d. per hour to 1s. 5d. for time, and from 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 6½d. per hour for pieceworkers. The general minimum time and piecework basis rates for women workers are to be fixed by the Tailoring Trade Board, but women pressers on piecework are to be paid not less than the men. Provision is made for overtime and annual holidays.

Continuance 240,920
State purchase 32,131
Prohibition 270,076

Absolute Majority Needed
The law under which the referendum was taken provides that in order to be carried an issue must secure an absolute majority of the votes cast. This meant that prohibition had got to beat continuance and state purchase put together, though there is no doubt at all that some of the voters who recorded themselves in favor of state purchase would have voted prohibition in preference to the continuance of the liquor trade on its present basis. On the figures given above the prohibition total is 1438 votes short of an absolute majority of the votes cast, though it has beaten continuance by 29,156 votes. No issue has been carried, and under the law, continuance is "deemed to be carried."

The law provides that the next referendum shall be taken three years hence, at the end of 1922. The prohibitionists will not wait so long if they can secure an earlier vote, and a party backed by the votes of very nearly half the electors is bound to have influence with Parliament. But the liquor trade is capably represented in the New Zealand Legislature and it may be able to stave off an earlier referendum. Prohibitionists believe that they will

NEW ZEALAND HAS CLOSE LIQUOR VOTE

Although Prohibition Vote Is Largest, It Has Not a Clear Majority Over Other Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The liquor referendum taken in New Zealand in December has resulted, as foreshadowed in an earlier article, in the defeat of prohibition by a very narrow majority.

The margin is so narrow, indeed, that recounts are sure to be demanded in many of the districts, and it is possible that the parties may seek certain decisions in the courts before finality is reached. But a reversal of the verdict already recorded is improbable, and the liquor trade may be regarded as having secured another three years' tenure in this country.

It seems certain that if the electors had been able to vote "Yes" or "No" on the direct issue, they would have carried prohibition. The liquor trade has won through the placing of a third issue on the ballot paper and the consequent splitting of votes. The votes recorded (less a few hundred soldiers' votes still to be counted) were as follows:

Continuance 240,920
State purchase 32,131
Prohibition 270,076

The law provides that the next referendum shall be taken three years hence, at the end of 1922. The prohibitionists will not wait so long if they can secure an earlier vote, and a party backed by the votes of very nearly half the electors is bound to have influence with Parliament. But the liquor trade is capably represented in the New Zealand Legislature and it may be able to stave off an earlier referendum. Prohibitionists believe that they will

be able to win next time even with the present ballot paper, since many of the people who voted state purchase will realize now that it is merely a vote-splitting issue. But the leaders of the Prohibition Party are determined to secure the amendment of the ballot paper either by the elimination of state purchase or by provision for preferential voting, so that an absolute majority one way or the other may be assured.

Liquor Trade Restricted

The liquor trade, in the meantime, has its own troubles to face. The closing of all liquor bars at 6 p. m., adopted as a war measure, has become the permanent law of the land. The licensing committees, which are district controlling authorities, are in the hands of the prohibitionists in many cases, and the measure of regulation they are able to apply to the liquor trade has an effect on profits. Then the law insists that licensed houses shall provide food and lodging as well as liquor, and a fairly high standard of accommodation is demanded. The mere saloon, which does not provide meals or receive travelers and boarders, is unknown in New Zealand. Men whose licenses may be terminated finally, three years hence, dislike to spend money on the improvement of their houses, yet the maintenance of reasonably good accommodation is a condition of the licenses.

The smallness of the vote for state purchase was a surprise to many people. State control of the liquor traffic is a proposal that has attracted many reformers, and it seems likely that a substantial section of the voters would select this halfway house as a compromise between complete prohibition and the retention of the private interests in the liquor trade.

The decisive argument seems to have been that put forward by the

Prohibitionists: "Why pay £10,000,000 or more for the purchase of hotels and breweries when you can vote the trade right out for nothing and then establish a state liquor trade if you want it?"

Anyway, state control obviously is not an issue of practical politics in New Zealand. If it is retained on the ballot paper, its purpose will be merely to help in trenching the liquor trade.

PERSIAN CONCESSION TO BRITISH SYNDICATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A powerful British syndicate has been granted an option by the Persian Government for the survey of a railway from the present railroad of the Mesopotamia lines at Kuretu, to Teheran, with a branch line from Kasvin to Enzeli on the Caspian Sea. According to the special correspondent of The Times in the Middle East, this line will pass through Kermanshah, Hamadan, and Kasvin. It is stated that on completion of the survey the Persian Government will have the right either to build the railway itself by a system of loans from the syndicate, or to give the syndicate the concession for construction.

The survey will be begun immediately. The line, presumably, will be of meter gauge in continuation of the existing meter gauge railway from Baghdad to the Persian frontier. The track will probably closely follow the road built by the Royal Engineers to Hamadan, the alignment of which was made by the Russians at an earlier period of the war. From Hamadan the line will follow the existing road to Kasvin-Teheran and Kasvin-Enzeli. There are three steep passes for the line to be carried over, namely, Paltak, Asadabad, and Aveh.

More and More Wondrous Weaves for Spring

The New White Silks

Exquisite Colored
Voiles

New Coat and Suit
Materials



Fashion Favors New White Silks for Spring

White silks that will make Spring frocks for every occasion—the variety is great and the weaves are many of them interesting and new. There are the rough crinkly weaves and then the satin, smooth, highly lustrous ones.

Sunshine—A crinklyweave in jacquard weave, 38 inches wide, 4.85 a yard.
Sport Satin—Lustrous and an unusually interesting fine pebble weave, 40 inches wide—4.85 a yard.
Milano Crepe—A rich corded silk that fashion sponsors for sport skirts and suits, 40 inches wide, 7.50 a yard.
Dewkist—It is a crepe weave that is ever so desirable for sports wear, 39 inches wide—7.00 a yard.
Kumsi Kumsa—A new sport silk, one of the smartest—in plaids and stripes, 39 inches wide, 8.50 a yard.
White Wash Satin—It is used for summer frocks, wash blouses, bloomers and lingerie, 36 inches wide, 3.50 a yard.
White Crepe de Chine—May be used for dresses, slips and lingerie, 40 inches wide—3.50 a yard.
White Japanese Rajah Pongee—It is an excellent weight and quality for suits and dresses, 40 inches wide, 4.50 a yard.

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Tremont Street—Second Floor

New Weaves for Springtime Coats and Suits

They give promise of great popularity for Spring—top coats are in high favor—and of course, this is the time of year for either a one-piece street dress or a suit.

Chiffon Broadcloth—This is a lovely quality and in fine colors—sapphire, lavender, reindeer, elk, bluebird, myrtle, French blue, marine, midnight blue and black, 48 inches wide. A yard 4.75
Imported English Tricotine—The material much in vogue for Spring suits and dresses. The colors are the best—French blue, delft, taupe, brown, Pekin and black, 54 inches wide. A yard 5.75
Fine French Serge—A firmly woven, all wool serge, in beaver, sapphire, brown, marine, taupe, navy and black, 42 inches wide. A yard 2.85
All Wool Velours—This is Spring weight, light weight, yet warm. In nickel, pearl gray, taupe, beaver, tan, brown, navy blue and black, 48 inches wide. A yard 5.00

(Tremont Street—Second Floor)



A Distinctive Car

The Stearns has always occupied an exclusive field.

It is distinctly a car for those who cannot rest content with common standards.

For years Stearns has built the Knight engine into the Stearns chassis.

Each year has witnessed a wider acknowledgment of its remarkable performance.

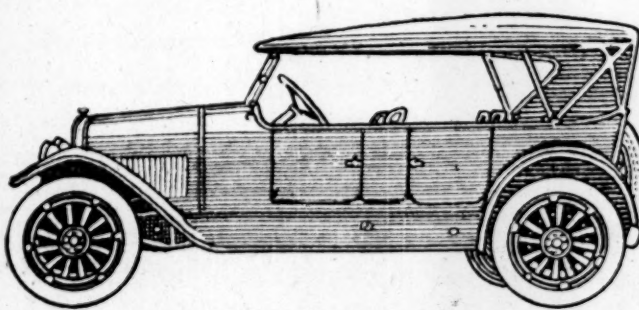
The rugged Stearns chassis and the Stearns-built-Knight motor are blended into a staunch and harmonious unit.

No chassis has ever been blessed with a more quiet and powerful motor.

No motor has ever had a finer setting than the Stearns chassis.

Thru its own merits the Stearns has been forced into a larger and wider market.

From this time forward, it will compel a much larger following among those who seek a reliable and distinctive motor car.



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SHEPARD
STORE
TREMONT STREET WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE
COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE
BOSTON, MASS.

TEACHERS' COUNCIL AIMS DEMOCRACY

Plan Developed in Schools of Providence, Rhode Island, Is Expected to Help Allay Unrest and Raise Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Educational democracy by means of a teachers' council is developing in the schools of this city through the efforts of Isaac O. Winslow, superintendent of schools. Several meetings have been held, and a committee is arranging for the drawing up of a constitution which will be voted upon next Monday at another meeting of the delegates. The School Committee has not been asked to endorse the project as yet, but will be requested to do so as soon as it is in tangible form.

According to Superintendent Winslow, the movement is a new one which is being resorted to now in an effort to allay the unrest which pervades the ranks of the teachers and to give a greater professional spirit. He said that the teachers are enthusiastic over the proposed council, and that he expected that the city would gain greatly through the renewed interest taken by the delegates. "When teachers can advance ideas for the betterment of the schools and themselves, they will begin to think about their work, instead of doing just what they have to," said Mr. Winslow, "and the result will be more efficient education."

"The plan is to have the principals of the schools act with certain other elected delegates from each group of schools, such as high, grammar, and primary. This will be done in such a way as to provide equal representation, and the result will be a teachers' council. There will be sub-councils of a larger number of delegates, only each group will have its own sub-council instead of the whole number joining together. An individual teacher will present his or her ideas for betterment or any grievance he or she may have to the sub-council which represents her group. This sub-council will see that the teachers' council studies the matter."

"If the council considers that the matter is of worth consideration by the school authorities or the School Committee, it will take the issue to the proper authority. That is, if it is a question of salaries, hours or any other subject that properly comes within the jurisdiction of the School Committee, the council will ask for a hearing before it. If the matter is one of discipline or administration, the council will seek the superintendent. Oftentimes, the council will be likely to obtain the aid of the superintendent in any efforts to obtain favorable action from the School Committee."

Mr. Winslow felt that not more than three or four meetings a year would be necessary with the School Committee, although the council would have the right to ask for a hearing at any time. "Many of the members of the school committees in this country never enter a school-house," he continued, "and they get the idea that the superintendent is presenting requests from the teachers because that is part of his work. They do not look upon them in the serious way they should. If they met the teachers face to face, they would appreciate the instructor's problem. They would take an added interest in their work, in the schools and in the teachers."

QUEBEC HOUSING REFORM PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The Quebec Tenants Association has made public its reform program for the consideration and approval of the citizens. It aims to encourage construction so as to lower rents and remove overcrowding; to put a stop to discrimination against families with children; to create a mediation committee having jurisdiction over differences between tenants and landlords with power to arbitrate cases where excessive rental charges are alleged; to inquire into conditions of dwellings and questions of urgent repairs; to secure the inspection of dwellings under construction, and when completed, before leasing; to request the municipal authorities to take immediate steps to obtain from the provincial government, within the shortest possible delay, \$3,000,000 for the construction of houses, and to encourage the city to become the owner of the land in preference to speculators.

ORGANIZED IMMIGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The first organized party of immigrants from Illinois arrived by special train. There were 45 men and boys on the train of 46 cars, 24 women and children having arrived. The men had among their effects 500 horses and 120 automobiles. A. O. Bolen, one of the party, said that he thought the land they were buying in Canada at \$75 an acre was as good as that which sold at \$400 in Illinois. "Apd," continued he, "with the present rate of exchange we have done pretty well by selling out in Illinois and settling here."

CANADIAN PACIFIC PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Equipment orders to the extent of \$15,000,000 have just been placed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. They call for freight equipment to the extent of 2500 50-ton box cars, 500 refrigerator cars, 500 automobile cars, and 67 ore cars, and passenger equipment to include 12 dining cars, 53 sleepers, 13 compartment cars, and 24 baggage cars. The company will itself execute a considerable portion of the orders, while the Canadian Car & Foundry Company Limited, the National Steel Car Com-

pany, Limited, and the Eastern Car Company, Limited, are receiving a proportion of the total. The National Steel Car Company will build 1000 50-ton box cars with grain hopper attachments, the total contract price of which is \$3,500,000. Before the war the Canadian Pacific Railway had planned big additions to its rolling stock, but war prices and other conditions made it impossible to carry out the work. The company is now entering on a program intended to meet the needs of immigration, which is expected to be enormous during the next few years.

WARSHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES

Fleet Great in Size and Power—
A Dozen Fighting Vessels Are
in a Class by Themselves

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States, American naval experts say, is building more warship tonnage than any other nation. Twelve super-dreadnaughts and six great battle cruisers, aggregating 665,400 tons, are under construction in private and government navy yards. They will carry a total of 152 16-inch rifles and 24 14-inch rifles, and all will have the new electric drive engines.

With the completion of this fleet, probably in 1923, the United States will have a battle force of 19 super-dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers in the first line, and eight dreadnaughts and a number of smaller battleships in the second line.

American naval men say that among the world's fighting craft the six battle cruisers and six of the new battleships—the South Dakota, Montana, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Iowa—will be in a class by themselves. The cruisers will have a speed of about 33 knots—87 land miles—and each will carry eight 16-inch guns. They will be 874 feet long over all, 90 feet wide, will displace 33,500 tons, and have 180,000 horsepower.

The six super-dreadnaughts will be even more powerful, each mounting in its main battery 12 16-inch rifles. They will be 648 feet long, 105 feet broad, and displace 43,200 tons. Their speed will be 23 knots and horsepower 80,000. These ships and the battle cruisers are just now being gotten under way, but most of the other six battleships are well on the road to completion. The Maryland, to be launched at Newport News Saturday, and the Colorado, Washington, and West Virginia will carry eight 16-inch rifles each, will be 624 feet long, 92 feet broad, and displace 32,600 tons. Their speed will be 21 knots and horsepower 29,000. The Tennessee, to be commissioned in May, and the California will carry 12 14-inch rifles, and will be 624 feet long, 97 feet broad, and displace 32,000 tons. Their speed also will be 21 knots and their horsepower 28,500.

PRISON REFORMS IN NEW YORK STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Clinton prison isolation cells have been abolished. Eighteen men were confined in them, and they have now been placed in regulation cells. John S. Kennedy, president of the state Commission of Prisons, after investigation has recommended removal of the superintendent and first assistant at the reformatory for women at Bedford Hills on the ground that certain punishments which had been inflicted were cruel and unusual and had no justification under the necessities of the situation.

RENTS INCREASE IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Following an announcement of an advance of from \$5 to \$10 a month in house rents the Office Building Owners Association has served notice on tenants of a general increase in rentals. In the chief office buildings, where the action has already been taken, the increases range from 10 per cent. the lowest, to 35 per cent. Increased taxation is given as the reason for the demands. Small house tenants have complained to the city authorities that landlords have had the city water turned off in efforts to induce them to move, so that tenants paying more rent could be accommodated. The city health authorities are issuing a general warning that landlords will not be permitted to have the water service for tenants shut off under any conditions. Housing conditions are becoming truly acute owing to the lack of construction occasioned by the general strike last year and the present high cost of materials and labor is militating against erection this coming season.

MANITOBA'S FINANCIAL NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The financial requirements of the Province of Manitoba as outlined in Hon. Edward Brown's fifth annual budget will total \$10,012,103, while the estimated revenue totals \$9,935,204, anticipating a deficit for the year of \$76,899. The estimated expenditures show a net increase over last year of \$1,467,313. To meet the increase there will be all-round increases in succession duties with higher duties on large estates; corporation taxation will be extended to bring in all brokers, shipping house brokers, customs house brokers and pawn-brokers; the supplementary levy on all property will be raised from 1½ mills to 2 mills; and there will be the exaction of a royalty on furs. Heavy capital expenditure is not contemplated by the government, but \$2,000,000 will be the outlay for extensions of the government-owned telephone system and in the development of the hydro-electric system.

AZALEAS BROUGHT TO UNITED STATES

Obtaining Rare Japanese Flowers
by E. H. Wilson Regarded as
Horticultural Achievement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Years ago when Robert Fortune sent a collection of oriental azaleas to the western world, they created more than a mild sensation among flower lovers. Yet there were only three or four different kinds among Fortune's discoveries.

Ernest H. Wilson, assistant director of the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, has within the past year brought 120 azaleas from Japan to America, with more than 50 distinct varieties among them. This is one of the greatest achievements ever known in the horticultural world, for the plants were full grown and came intact. Not one among them is less than 30 years old, and some of them are more than 40 years old. Of the 120 separate plants only one was lost on the long journey over seas and across the American continent. These plants are now flowering in the greenhouses of Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arboretum.

A Unique Collection

The latter part of next week the entire collection will be on exhibition at Horticultural Hall, Boston, making one of the most striking features to be found at the spring show, rivaling, if not surpassing, the \$250,000 orchid display from the Burrage establishment at Beverly. Most of these azaleas have never before been seen in America or in Europe, and it is probable that never again will so large a number of different varieties be gathered under one roof. For that reason horticulturists consider this occasion one of the landmarks in the horticultural development of the United States.

These flowers are all known as Kurume azaleas, getting their name from the fact that they came from the town of Kurume, on the southern island of Kyushu, in Japan. At the Panama Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, 30 plants of these azaleas were shown and were given a gold medal. They, however, included only 12 varieties. No other exhibition of these azaleas has ever been made in America or Europe.

Three Species in America

There are three Kurume azaleas in common cultivation in America, the well-known azalea amoena, with magenta-colored flowers, the red-flowered A. obtusa, and the widely disseminated A. hindogiri. Doubtless these three kinds found their way across the water because they are cultivated freely in the vicinity of Tokyo, where visitors would be sure to see them. Incredible as it may seem, practically all of the other hundreds of varieties have remained unknown to western growers. In some of the most important British publications they are either omitted entirely or barely mentioned as being in existence. It remained for Mr. Wilson, acting for the Arnold Arboretum, to seek out and give them to the western world.

He became acquainted with them first in 1914, when he made a complete collection of dried specimens. In a later expedition he decided to get specimens of the plants themselves. In fact, one night as he lay on the side of a Japanese mountain, he mapped out the whole display just as it will be held in Boston the coming week. It wasn't an easy task, though, that he had set for himself. He had located in a general way the source of the plants, and in 1918 he made a trip to Kurume, which is 800 miles south of Tokyo, in company with H. Suzuki, head of the Yokohama Nursery Company, and famous in Japanese horticulture. They found the plants in full bloom in many gardens, and they surpassed all expectations.

Japanese Growers of Azaleas

Messrs. Wilson and Suzuki spent several hours in the garden of Kijiro Akashi, who for more than 40 years has assiduously devoted himself to the development of these azaleas and has raised from seeds and perpetuated by cuttings nearly all the forms in cultivation. With true Japanese politeness Mr. Akashi offered Mr. Wilson all the plants he had, but when it actually came to buying them, he was very loath to part with a single one. It took no little persuasion and a considerable amount of money to get possession of these wonderful Japanese novelties.

It seems that the plants originated about a hundred years ago in the garden of a Japanese gentleman whose name was Motozo Sakamoto. The parents of the plants came from a volcanic mountain on the side of which great numbers of azaleas were growing and blooming.

The introduction of the Kurume azaleas to the United States is an event which has aroused the greatest interest, and no doubt the countries of Europe will soon be demanding an opportunity to see the flowers.

RURAL CREDIT LOANS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, has returned from the east, where he was engaged in conferences with the heads of Canadian banking institutions over a deadlock which had arisen between the banks and the rural credit societies. The latter had been financing on money borrowed from the banks, last year the loans being about \$3,000,000, with an expected business of similar dimensions this year. The banks, however, notified the government that they would

not make any further loans of like nature. It was charged that the difficulties experienced by Manitoba Province in refunding large loans coming due recently were caused by the government announcement of their policy dealing with credit loans. The administration proposed opening a deposit account by which local investors could purchase certificates of deposit bearing 4 per cent interest, 1 per cent higher than paid by the savings branches of the chartered banks. The certificates of deposit were to be redeemable by the government on demand, thus forming a liquid security with the government's credit behind it, and slightly more remunerative than a savings bank account.

MANITOBA'S LABOR PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The joint committee on industrial problems which was expected to evolve some recommendations for legislation acceptable to both Capital and Labor and designed to prevent recurrences of the numerous Labor troubles which have curtailed production in western Canada and particularly Winnipeg City in the last few years has caused its conferences. The negotiations to define terms under which "collective bargaining" would be made acceptable to all factions are to cease. It is understood that the Legislature will be asked to make its own definition of what constitutes collective bargaining, the representatives of Capital and Labor not being able to agree jointly, and the Industrial Conditions Act, which was passed a year ago, will be put into operation with this addition. Under the act a joint council of industry is to be set up as a semi-judicial mediatory body before whom it will be compulsory for both sides to present their case before a strike or a lockout. The chairman of the joint conference refused to state which of the parties, Labor or Capital, had been responsible for the failure to reach an amicable agreement.

EFFORT TO SETTLE PLANTATION STRIKE

Hawaiian Committee's Proposal
for Adjustment of Sugar
Workers' Controversy Is Rejected by Planters Association

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Under the heading, "A Proposal for the Common Good," a committee of Americans and Japanese, including the Rev. Albert W. Palmer, sent to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association a letter proposing a method for the settlement of the strike of Japanese and Filipino sugar plantation laborers. The proposal was rejected by the association.

In part, the letter said: "We take this action in the interest of no party or faction, but simply as independent men who are unconnected with either the Japanese Labor Federation or the Planters Association, and who seek only the common good of all who live in these islands."

"We believe that the longer the strike continues the greater will be the injury to food production and to the spirit of good will between the races which has been one of the noblest characteristics of Hawaiian life."

"The present trouble, as we see it, has become seriously complicated by the widespread suspicion that the causes of the strike are not only economic but racial and nationalistic. We do not discuss the foundation of this suspicion, but, recognizing its existence, we realize that, so long as it obtains, settlement is practically impossible. If this condition were removed, the purely economic problems would be capable of solution at the hands of just and reasonable men."

"We therefore recommend (1) to the Japanese Labor Federation, that it rec-

ognize the unwisdom and peril of any such organization along racial lines, and that it therefore call off the present strike, abandon the field of plantation labor, and thus leave that field clear for an organization of the employees within the sugar industry itself, and so arranged as to be interracial in scope; to the Planters Association we recommend that, as an expression of its progressive spirit and purpose to treat its employees in the most generous and enlightened fashion, it announce that it will arrange for an election by ballot on each plantation of an employees committee to confer with the plantation manager in securing the utmost cooperation between the management and the men, such election to be held within one month from the date the men return to work."

The communication adds, through organizations as suggested, wages and working and living conditions could be fairly and freely discussed and adjusted.

The Planters Association, in rejecting the proposal, said that the strike situation had brought it to the following conclusive deductions:

"That this strike is not due to any economic injustice or dissatisfaction on the part of the employees of the plantation companies with the rates of compensation or living conditions."

"It is notoriously admitted by many of the laborers that they are on strike through fear of bodily injury and social ostracism from a class of their countrymen, agitators outside the ranks of the plantation laborers, seeking ulterior objects and not the welfare of the working class."

"We are convinced that the wages and bonus arranged for the year 1920 more than compensate for the advance in the cost of living and are a means of sharing the rewards of the industry with the workers."

"Being steadfastly and unalterably opposed to any alien or nationalistic domination of the sugar industry within this American territory, we are resolved never to permit it under any guise or form."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Decreasing Jail Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—A steady decrease in the jail population in nine-tenths of the counties of the State since the passage of the state Prohibition Law in 1917, is noted by J. A. Leavitt, superintendent of the state society for the home for the friendless, in his annual report. Mr. Leavitt's duties take him into all the county jails of the State. Mr. Leavitt says that sheriffs and other officers, many of them formerly opposed to prohibition, are practically a unit in saying that prohibition is responsible for the empty and nearly empty jails outside the larger cities. In Lincoln the city and county jails average 40 per cent less in number of inmates than five years ago. If it had not been for the advent of prohibition it is felt that largely increased appropriations would have been necessary.

Sale of Prison Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WESTERVILLE, Ohio—"Police stations are becoming non-essentials in Ohio under prohibition," says the American Issue, the organ of the Anti-Saloon League. At Norwood, it says, "it is planned to rent two cells in the county jail and dispose of the prison which is owned by the city. Another instance showing that prohibition ruins business."

MODEL TOWN SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—The sale of Biltmore, built nearly a quarter of a century ago by the late George W. Vanderbilt as a model town, is announced. The purchasers are Dr. J. A. Sinclair of Asheville, George Stephens of Charlotte, North Carolina, and the Southern Railway Company.

The store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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An Extraordinary Silk Sale

for Monday will offer

10,000 Yards of All-silk Crepe de Chine

(40 inches wide) in over twenty of the smart shades for the ensuing season, as well as all-black and all-white

at the remarkably low price of

\$2.68 per yard

Crepe de Chine is one of the perennially fashionable (as well as one of the most serviceable) materials for gowns, blouses, plaited skirts, negligees and undergarments.

(Sale on the First Floor)

An Unusual Monday Sale

will comprise a number of

French Lingerie Blouses

(about 350 in all) daintily hand-made and adorned with hand-drawn work, hand-embroidery or lace; taken from stock and greatly reduced, for clearance, to

\$8.25, 12.50 & 16.50

(The highest price is subject to tax)

Many other Blouses, most of them individual models, developed in various materials, have also been marked at reduced prices.

(Department on the Second Floor)

The Misses' Skirt Department

will introduce on Monday a most attractive Spring novelty in

The Bodice-Skirt

designed especially to be worn with the new, modish "tie-backs" and overblouses.

These Skirts, in which are embodied a number of very clever and practical ideas, are shown in a diversity of smart models variously developed in taffeta, crepe de Chine, satin and tricolette.

The prices (according to material) are

\$28.00, 35.00 & 42.00

(Second Floor)

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY JOHN C. LATHROP, C. S. B.

Mr. John C. Lathrop, C. S. B., of Brookline, Massachusetts, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Friday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

The lecturer who is to speak to us this evening really needs no introduction to the congregation of The Mother Church. His services as reader in this church make him an old friend, tried and true, and I come before you this evening not so much to introduce him as to utter a few words of welcome on your behalf. Remarks upon Christian Science carry conviction in the measure that they are founded upon actual experience and demonstration. Mr. Lathrop has been a Christian Science practitioner for many years. As such he has had an interesting and helpful career in healing the sick and saving sinners. Our lecturers find that voicing the word does not rest their healing work, but on the contrary broadens it. This is in accord with the promise made by Jesus to his disciples when sending them forth to preach and heal. He was so sure that the utterance of Truth could not fail to have a healing and regenerative result that he told them that even when their word seemed to be rejected, it had not been uttered in vain. His exact words were, "notwithstanding be ye sure of this, that the kingdom of God is come nigh unto you." Those words carry a great assurance to the seeker after Truth, and they encourage such a one to be attentive and expectant in hearing and understanding a Christian Science lecture. I anticipate for Mr. Lathrop the interest and attention of this audience. He is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church. Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. John Lathrop, C. S. B., of Brookline, Massachusetts, will now address you.

The Lecture

Mr. Lathrop in his lecture said: The purpose of this lecture is to show that Christian Science possesses a distinct value; that it has a distinct mission to perform, and that in its valuable mission to mankind Christian Science is natural, simple, and practical. Christian Science is natural, inasmuch as it has come to a suffering world in the ripeness of time, in perfect order, and it has appeared as inevitably as the dawning of a new day. A brief survey of religious history and development will show the natural order of the coming of Christian Science. From time immemorial men have sought more or less intelligently a salvation from sin, sickness, and death. In Old Testament times good people constantly craved a savior who would free them from the bondage of sin and fleshly burdens. The more spiritually minded men or prophets of those days discerned the coming of a Redeemer or Saviour, who would lead and set free the followers of God. This belief was but a craving for the truth, then naturally taking the form of a personal savior. With this constantly increasing yearning in extraordinary faith on the part of many people, it was but natural that the answer to this prayer should appear in extraordinary form. This expression came, not as was expected, through a personal power with splendor and physical force, but through the birth and development of a teacher, who was more purely to reveal and demonstrate the doctrine of Truth and Love to mankind.

Jesus' Promise

The advent of Jesus and the result of his teaching were significant, for though many were called, few were chosen to perpetuate these spiritual teachings, and it was but natural that the chosen were those who saw and heard through a higher sight and hearing than the material senses, for said Jesus, speaking to those chosen ones, "Blessed are your eyes, for they see; and your ears, for they hear." And again he said, "For judgment I am come into this world, that they which see not might see; and that they which see might be made blind." In other words, that those who saw that the only real life and intelligence is Spirit would be taught to see it, and they who saw life and intelligence to be in matter would be made blind to this belief, or would be shown that the belief was false, and thus they would believe it no more.

The Bible records that before Jesus made his complete demonstration over material law in his resurrection and disappearance from material sight he said to his disciples, "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot hear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth." At another time, when impressed by Peter's recognition of the Christ, Truth, he said, "Upon this rock [understanding of the Spirit of truth] I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." It is of prime significance that Jesus had withheld a higher teaching from his disciples because of their mental unreadiness to "hear [it] now," which higher teaching would be revealed in the fullness of time, through "the Spirit of truth" who "will guide you into all truth."

Even the twelve disciples did not understand Jesus; one doubted him, one denied him, one betrayed him, and all forsook him. This lack of understanding on the part of the disciples of the subtle workings of evil and material law, to which Jesus evidently referred, showed itself in subsequent years. After several centuries of successful resistance to severe temptations through simple faith, the early Christians, about the year 325 A. D., suc-

cumbed to the artful promises and selfish designs of the crafty Roman Emperor Constantine, whose ambition to rule the world must necessarily include the separate and fast-growing body of Christians. It is again noteworthy and natural, that from this time forth the power to heal the sick and to raise the dead by spiritual means alone disappeared from the Christian faith. And with the spiritual power disappeared also faith in the naturalness of healing by spiritual means. Gibbon, in his "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" (Volume I, p. 540), states, "The miraculous cure of diseases of the most inveterate or even preternatural kind can no longer occasion any surprise when we recollect that in the days of Irenaeus, about the end of the second century, the resurrection of the dead was very far from being esteemed an uncommon event; the miracle was frequently performed on necessary occasions by great fasting and the joint supplication of the church of the place, and the persons thus restored by their prayers lived afterward among them many years. The second century was still more fertile in miracles than the first."

Failure of Early Christians

But what of Jesus' promise that the Spirit of truth would come and guide into all truth? When was this higher event to take place? When were these "many things" which the disciples were not ready to bear to be made known to the world? What was their mysterious and spiritual nature, and when would the world be ready "to bear" or understand it? Religious history shows that after the loss of the spiritual power to heal the sick, during the fourth century and during the following centuries, so complete was the surrender of the early Christians to material laws and means that it required many periods of reform, beginning in the sixteenth century, to awaken and prepare human thought for the coming of the Spirit of truth, which was to guide into all truth. The truth had long been coming like the ocean tide gently rising on a stern and rock-bound coast, advancing and receding, wearing away here a stubborn crag, and there a persistent cliff, until finally after centuries of human effort this resistless oncoming tide of truth found an opening where again it was least expected—a natural cleft between the clogs of time-honored and tenacious human opinions—a place receptive and yielding—the exalted character of a noble woman of the nineteenth century.

This great fact, that the Spirit of truth has come and is now leading the world into all truth, has become historical. For over fifty years it has been conclusively demonstrated by countless cases of mental reform and physical healing. In the year 1866, Mary Baker Eddy, a New England woman of Puritan forbears, through a purified state of mental readiness, discovered the divine Principle of being; and through further inspiration gradually developed the spiritual rules which assumed a method or system of healing and reform which was divinely led to name Christian Science. The discovery was made through her own physical recovery from an internal injury which an attendant physician pronounced fatal. Left alone she turned to her Bible, opened at the ninth chapter of Matthew, read Jesus' healing of the palsied man, and immediately the deep significance of the relation of sin, fear, and material beliefs, as the mental cause of all bodily ailments, dawned upon her thought. She suddenly awakened as from a dream, felt new life and strength, and arose from her bed instantaneously healed.

Proof Essential

She soon had an ardent desire to put her discovery into writing for the deliverance of a waiting world. She realized, however, that the discovery must first be thoroughly proved, and after several years of conclusive demonstration in healing, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" was written, and became the textbook of Christian Science. In this inspired work Mrs. Eddy makes this significant statement: "Our Master healed the sick, practised Christian healing, and taught the generalities of his divine Principle to his students; but he left no definite rule for demonstrating this Principle of healing and preventing disease. This rule remained to be discovered in Christian Science" (p. 147). Mrs. Eddy had discovered this definite rule, or the hidden spirit of truth, which was to lead into all truth; and it is the aim of this lecture to help others to make the same discovery.

Newton discovered the law of gravitation by observing a falling apple—a very simple and natural event—and each person discovers for himself the higher law of Spirit through some occurrence just as simple, timely, and natural. It may here be said that some persons unconsciously retard the discovery of Christian Science by holding an opinion about Mrs. Eddy which, while meant to be scriptural and just, is really found to be prejudiced, unreasonable, and unjust. I, myself, in my early days in Christian Science, was tempted to criticize severely what I thought was a personal and arbitrary power exercised by Mrs. Eddy, until I awoke one day to realize that this opposition was obstructing my progress, and was only caused by the selfish and ungrateful carnal mind in myself, which, as St. Paul says, "is not subject to the law of God, neither can it be." I learned that ingratitude darkens one's thought and shuts the door on progress, and that if one is ungrateful he will be unloving and unjust. In the years following it was my privilege to know Mrs. Eddy intimately, for over a year to be a member of her household, to watch her daily habits, and to weigh and follow her advice; and I can testify in dispassion and in truth that

such was her devout obedience to God, her unwavering devotion to divine Principle, and her unselfish love for others, that it may be said of Mrs. Eddy that she was one who measured up to the Master's ideal, and not only laid down her life once for her friends, but did so daily.

Chief Obstacle

The chief difficulty mortals have in understanding a spiritual idea is the obstinate unwillingness of the material mind to accept anything which may disturb its complacency or displace its supremacy. The material mind is innately selfish and jealous of its supposed material comforts and rights. From this mistaken sense proceeds willfulness, and the material human will is the chief obstacle in the way of mortals' understanding Christian Science. The natural spiritual fact of the allness of God, or Spirit, and of spiritual man and spiritual universe which the Bible teaches, is most unnatural to the material senses of mortals, whose god is matter, whose man and universe are material, and whose will or law is material opinion or belief. Matter seems to these material senses to be the great and only fact. Honest thinkers sooner or later learn that the so-called law of material belief, and its effect, called matter, is contradictory, confusing, and false claim, and is wholly contrary to spiritual law. They come to see that material sense is no law nor lawmaker whatever. Matter is the opposite of Spirit in nature and expression, and being the very reverse of God it cannot be the creation of God. Spirit, hence, if Spirit, God, is All-in-all, and therefore the positive force of being, as most people believe, matter must be a negation and an illusion. A minute examination of matter verifies this conclusion, for the more it contradicts and negates itself and the more its nothingness is discovered.

Unreality of Matter

The New Testament is very explicit in denouncing the "flesh" as being contrary to Spirit, as witness many sayings of St. Paul, and the following in particular: "For I know that in me [that is, in my flesh] dwelleth no good thing"; "For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh; and these are contrary the one to the other; so that ye cannot do the things that ye would"; "so then they that are in the flesh cannot please God. But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you"; and that conclusive saying of Jesus, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." That "the flesh" meant matter in general is certain, since all forms of matter, in nature and quality, are equally the opposite of Spirit. These inspired Bible statements are a strong argument against the reality of the flesh, or the carnal or material senses. Says Paul, "The carnal mind is enmity against God." Nobody really loves matter; one merely has a sense of life and intelligence in matter which he believes is real and pleasurable. But as matter has no life nor intelligence, this belief of pleasure is an illusion and is enmity against God. This is realized as the real pleasure as life and intelligence in Spirit dawn upon the thought.

One of the common beliefs of life and intelligence in matter is the power that is given to a drug to restore health. This faith in matter in the form of a drug is more important and harmful than most forms, because it shuts the door on direct faith in God, Spirit, as the immediate and only restorer of health and life. What a good some people make of medicine! The drug is said to be given to assist nature to produce a cure; but the drug has no intelligence, it does not know where to go, then how can it assist nature in the cure of disease? Nature truly is the natural healer of disease, but matter is not nature. Nature, rightly understood, is the manifestation of divine Principle, and Principle, or Love, and the spiritual Life thereof are not expressed through a negative false belief called matter. Physicians say that you will get well if you have a good constitution and enough vitality, and that nature cures you, but what are vitality and a good constitution, and what is health?

Health Delusions

There are more delusions and superstitions about health than there are hours and days in the year. For instance, how many people still believe that a horse chestnut or a piece of tarried in the pocket will prevent rheumatism; how many believe that only nauseous medicines cure; that the germs of typhoid will cure typhoid; that a rabbit's foot on a watch chain will dispel fear? A piece of raw pork, tied behind the left ear, is still recommended in some regions as a sure remedy for colds; and when I was a boy my mother ardently believed that a periodical throat trouble, caused by an elongated palate, which doctors said I had, could only be relieved by wrapping my throat with a piece of red flannel smeared with lard, camphor, and salt; and the flannel always had to be red flannel. There is also a superstitious belief, which possesses some logic, that if medicine is good for sick people it must be still better for well ones. And if drugs really possessed any virtue, this would be so. Spiritual Truth and Love, the real healer of mortals, is not only good for sick people, but is equally good for well ones, a universal, everliving benefit to mankind in sickness and in health.

The recent experience in combating the so-called Spanish influenza is a notable example of the negative results from material means of healing. From a variety of sources came a variety of experiments and results, which doctors freely admitted were for the most part conflicting and unsuccessful. One hundred volunteers,

who for several weeks in 1918 were under observation by the Navy Public Health Service to ascertain the cause of influenza, had influenza germs placed in their nostrils and throats, and ate them with their food, with the interesting result that not only no cases of disease developed, but the only noticeable effects of the experiment, according to the physicians, were increased appetites and more vigorous health. The health officer of New York City, Dr. Copeland, in an after interview (The Christian Science Monitor, April 5, 1919) stated that "the chief thing he had to do in the control of that epidemic was to preserve the morale of the community and eliminate fear"; and it is well known that the percentage of mortality during that period was lower in New York City than in any other large community.

Reason of Failure

It is not necessary to continue these citations; they are commonly known. Why is it not seen that the uncertainties in the progress of medicine, which history has shown, are due to the uncertainties of matter and material belief? When will all good people see that drugs do not, cannot, restore health, since "in him [Spirit] we live, and move, and have our being"? And when will it be seen that matter is not a cause, but an effect, the effect of the material mind, and one goes badly astray so long as he deals with the effect—so long as he drugs or treats it, fears or honors it? Hence, the mystification and uncertainty in circles, which should ere this be awake to the subtleties of the material mind as the cause of matter, fear, disease, and death.

It should be obvious that health, vitality, and nature are not found in matter. Then what are they and where are they to be found? The correct solution of this vital question should unite the physician and the Christian Scientist. They can come together on this question and the minister can unite with them. Though vitality, health, and life are beyond the comprehension of the physician and the minister, as they themselves readily acknowledge, may not these forces now be understood and explained?

Looked at materially there always will be something unsolved in regard to vitality and health, but it is found that Christian Science disentangles these forces, sets them free from their material complications, and reveals health and vitality to be spiritual qualities or forces. Christian Science teaches that there is one and only one real Mind, or divine Principle, which is all life, intelligence, and substance—therefore, must include all true nature, vitality, and health. Christian Science does not take away the beauty and harmony of nature, but rather by improving the material sense of things it discloses a beauty in nature and man never before seen. This nature and beauty revealed in the realm of divine Mind are the reflection of God; they are God's spiritual ideas, and there is no other nature. Therefore, when nature is healed, the sick force, when nature is healed, the sick force is at work in matter, but it means that divine Principle or divine Mind is being naturally expressed through spiritual thoughts, through the good thoughts of hope, faith, and understanding, through the law of Life, Truth, and Love; such thoughts destroy the false beliefs of fear, disease, and sin.

Vitality and Health Spiritual

Thus vitality and health are shown to be conditions of thought or manifestations of divine Mind, and not attributes of matter. Then it is wrong and disloyal to God to believe that nature works in or through a drug or any material remedy to cure disease. Neither nature nor divine Principle needs any help from matter; in fact Principle does not know matter, any more than light knows darkness. Nature working through so-called good germs is a theory which may serve to show the divine Principle is expressed through good thoughts; provided that we remember that divine Principle alone is the reality in nature. Matter is unintelligent and negative and there can be no good germs or bad germs.

Real nature's healing results, as Mrs. Eddy explains in Science and Health (Pref., p. xi), "from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as darkness and darkness disappears as light, and sin is reformation." Jesus understood this rule of nature or divine Principle and practiced it in his healing the sick, casting out evil, and raising the dead—wonders which are often called miracles, but which, when the simple rule is understood, are no more supernatural or miraculous than the transporting of fifty people in an aeroplane or talking by wireless from Boston to London; marvels which fifty years ago were incredible and would have been pronounced miracles, but now are regarded only the natural law and order of progress. The reversal and correction of false material law by the law of divine Principle is not a wonderful or marvelous thing. It is not marvelous that this ever-operative law of Spirit should act instantly and fully; the marvel is that divine Principle is not always thought of and applied first to every human ill.

Practical Prayer

A minister of the gospel once asked me: "In Christian Science you call God divine Principle. How can I possibly pray to a principle?" The answer is by understanding what Principle fully means. One must turn his thoughts away from matter, which contains no principle, to God, as the one infinite Spirit or Mind of the universe, including man. Christian Science teaches that God, Spirit, is the only cause, Life, intelligence, and

power, therefore He is the divine Principle of the universe; and it teaches that man is His image and likeness, therefore that man is spiritual and not material. This divine Principle of the universe and man is active, concrete truth, and as such is capable of being applied or demonstrated in all human affairs. Such demonstration is made through prayer, according to the Christian scientific method of Christian Science. The availability of the Christian Science prayer lies in its practical, workable nature. The Christian Science prayer works, or avails, just in so far as one understands and applies the divine Principle and rules of Christian Science to discordant mortal beliefs. This means that prayer is right thinking; and in order to pray aright one must learn to think aright; one must cease believing that blind supplication to a personal God to grant personal desires avails anything. Science and Health explains (p. 3), "His work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation." This rule is nothing more or less than the long hidden "Spirit of truth," and it is the rule of Christian Science revealed in this day and generation—namely, the law that life, intelligence, and substance are spiritual and not material. This law must be conscientiously affirmed and realized in thought, and material and evil beliefs must be deleted and seen to be unreal. This intelligent affirming of the true fact about man's spiritual being—namely, that he is God's image, perfect, pure, and free—and the denying of the opposite material beliefs of fear, disease, and sin constitute treatment in Christian Science. In other words, Christian Science treatment is right prayer, and right prayer is not "praying to a principle," but it is the right thinking which applies divine Principle to destroy sickly and sinning thoughts. Such is "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man" that "avalleth much."

Available to All

Anyone can understand how Christian Science heals the sick, and anyone can be a practitioner and give a treatment in the measure that one obtains this understanding. Many people commence to help and heal others immediately after they themselves emerge from darkness. Thus a person becomes a pioneer missionary for good in his own family and in his own community; he becomes the happy channel through which much trouble, disease, and discord are destroyed. There is no element of danger in this process, for with spiritual faith and understanding come the tact and wisdom necessary to act and talk sensibly, and which teach a Christian Scientist not to undertake problems beyond his understanding. One does not attempt to solve a problem in algebra before one has mastered multiplication and division. There is a protecting power in deep divine faith which surpasses all mortal knowledge.

If Christian Science is truly natural it must be simple, because true nature is simple and sincere. A simple thing is one that is plain and single; not complex. To be simple is to be clear, direct, humble, and unadorned; not combined with something else. Matter possesses none of these characteristics, but is complex, entangled, vague, and deceitful; for this is the character of the material mind. Matter is anything but simple. It is so complex and confused in material mortal belief that it never has been and never can be understood by this false belief. If material belief were more humble and simple it would not lie and claim its effect, matter, to be a cause and creator. Matter is the mask of mortal belief, and this lie of belief shields and hides itself behind this mask until it is unmasked by Christian Science.

Simplicity of Spirit

The only substance that is simple, artless, and entire is Spirit, and its qualities are the same. Spirit is God, and God, good, is the simplest thing in the world to the good and pure-minded. "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God," said Jesus. Only the materially minded, enslaved by the lie that life and intelligence are in matter, find Spirit, God, abstract or hard to understand. Unmask mortal belief, expose and reverse its evil claims, lay bare its willfulness, mesmerism, and nothingness, and the light and simplicity of spiritual Truth begin to dawn upon the thought, and the real man, as the image and likeness of God, is revealed. This ideal Christ-man, in all his simplicity and perfection, is not material but is a spiritual idea. This is the man whom Jesus saw, and this correct idea of man enabled him to cast out errors of belief and heal the sick.

Jesus lived a life of simplicity, a life apart from matter or the flesh. He saw man in God's likeness and this "law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus" will make anyone "free from the law of sin and death." Christian Science is this simple law of life and intelligence in Spirit, not in matter. The question is asked, "If Christian Science is the same as Jesus taught, why is it not more simple, so that all can readily understand it?" Mrs. Eddy answers this question in her "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 53), "The teachings of Jesus were simple; and yet he found it difficult to make the rulers understand, because of their great lack of spirituality. Christian Science is simple, and readily understood by the children; only the thought educated away from it finds it abstract or difficult to perceive. Its seeming abstraction is the mystery of godliness; and godliness is simple to the godly; but to the unspiritual, the

ungodly, it is dark and difficult. The carnal mind cannot discern spiritual things."

Children in Christian Science

The unusually large Sunday schools in the Christian Science churches indicate the pleasure and interest children take in learning the simple truths of Christian Science. Children of all ages soon learn to love these spiritual truths, which they themselves can apply with practical results in their daily studies, as well as to their habits and to their physical needs. Children do not take naturally to drugs and nostrums, or to fear and condemnation. As a rule they take skeptical views of material diseases, like the boy who called his father's disease "expedientitis." Christian Science teaches children to think and reason, and that child was consistent who said to his mother: "Mamma, you say if I get my feet wet, I get cold in my head, but if I get my head wet, I don't get cold in my feet"—a very good illustration of the ruling and contradictory nature of material belief. The child thought is naturally lowly and trustful, honest and sincere. This is the good ground which receives the seemingly abstract truths about the nothingness of evil and matter with simple faith and conviction. These ideas need only to be protected and fostered to develop in the child strength and independence, which releases its true individuality, and the child grows up happy and free, unbound by material laws, governed by divine Principle instead of by human will. This saves the child many weary after years of fear, confusion, and suffering. Accepting Christian Science at the age of fourteen, I well know to what extent its teachings have saved me from physical disease and mental discord. Jesus' sayings, "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," and "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God," can well be read together, the latter saying supplementing the former. These sayings are not abstractions, but practical daily rules.

Heaven and Hell

Thus heaven is found to be a state of ever-present harmony and peace—a mental state, the door to which is opened by the child qualities of humility, honesty, purity, and love. The opposite of this condition, called hell, is dealt with very simply and practically by the teachings of Christian Science. If heaven is not a place, but a state of purified consciousness, then hell is the very opposite state of mind, and most persons are able in a measure to testify to this.

The Bible teaches that if we resist the devil, he (evil) will flee from us; but with material thought this has been an impossible theory. Evil would sometimes seem to disappear only to reappear in another guise, and persons more subtle form. Christian Science goes to the root of evil or sin and finds it to be only the impersonal and false claim that there is a power apart from God, good. This false claim Mrs. Eddy calls mortal mind, as she says, for want of a better term; and this mortal, material mind is the same carnal mind which is "enmity against God," and what Jesus called a liar from the beginning.

Christian Science shows how each individual can, and must, for himself overcome these subtle evil beliefs. It shows that these beliefs let loose are aggressive and are expressed through what is called will power or mental suggestion, which is only another name for hypnotism or mesmerism. And it shows that disease cannot be healed by willful thoughts or suggestion, since one error cannot destroy another error. Christian Science shows that as the resistance of these false evil beliefs is not personal, therefore no personal harm can be done. It is an impersonal resistance in the sense that evil is impersonal, and in the sense that divine Principle, Love, is the impersonal power that human consciousness reflects to destroy the evil. This impersonal method of handling evil is the only method by which evil can be destroyed, and therein lies the great practicality of Christian Science. Any method that starts from the premise that the evil material sense is personal or is God-created or God-acknowledged starts ignorantly and falsely and has no perfect Principle with which to destroy error.

Christian Science is practical, as the healed and regenerated everywhere do gladly testify. Christian Science is a divine law or system of perfect rules to be proved, and while the absolute is always possible, no one must think that he is expected to attain in any other way than by steps and stages. No one ever does so. Therefore he must not feel that he is required to give up everything that seems dear to him before he can take the first steps in Christian Science. Growth will forever be gradual. Any pupil knows that he must first understand addition before he can take up the problems of subtraction and multiplication, and any man or woman knows that he just naturally outgrows the pleasure of marbles or dolls and cannot return to them. Whatever explains what fear, sin, and disease are, whence they originate, and how they are to be overcome is eminently practical.

Fear Destroyed

Fear is the shadowing torment of human existence that is responsible for more than half of human discord and disease. Christian Science shows that fear comes from ignorance or sin, and teaches one how to rise out of ignorance and out of sin, and thus prevent and heal all kinds of fear. Waves of fear seem occasionally to sweep over the country. They generally are manifested in one of two forms, a fear of lack of supply or a fear of contagion or disease. These

so-called epidemics seem unpreventable and uncontrollable to the limited, material sense of things, which cannot see the source of the trouble, and which employs only shallow and contradictory means to stem the tide. Material means clip off only the branches, while Christian Science goes to the root of the tree; for a Christian Scientist with the perfect assurance of spiritual understanding employs means recommended throughout the ages—namely, the word of God, the divine Mind, means which, when scientifically understood, in the words of the Bible are "quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

Solution of Supply

Christian Science destroys the fear of lack of supply with the same divine Principle with which it destroys the fear of contagion or disease, proving that there is no difference whatever between the law of health and the law of health. Christian Science shows that lack of supply is only a material belief, a symptom of the false material sense of things, a fear occasioned wholly by ignorance of man's unlimited, eternal oneness to God. Discover this likeness to God, claim this oneness according to the rules of Christian Science, then leave the outcome with divine Love, and the limited material sense changes to an unlimited spiritual sense, which brings into light and practical action the law of divine Principle, which supplies all wealth and health.

This law of unlimited supply is eminently practical, as thousands have proved and are proving. These thousands who have come up out of great tribulation and washed their robes white, have awakened from this false sense of lack and poverty, weakness and disease, and thanks to the practical rescue of Christian Science, are now restored, regenerated, and rejuvenated mortals.

Fountain of Life Discovered

The rejuvenation of mortals, or the renewal of youth, is another natural sequence and practical result of the advent of Christian Science, and a highly important result. The fountain of life and wisdom and the elixir of life have long been sought, and to the uttermost parts of the world, but "the depth saith, It is not in me; and the sea saith, It is not with me." In other words, life never has been found in matter, and it never will be. The discovery of Life is the same as the discovery of divine Mind, Spirit, Love, for these are synonymous terms for the one eternal Principle, called God.

According to the first chapter of Genesis, man is created in God's image and likeness and has dominion over all created things. Christian Science shows that when the temporal mortal man discovers that man is spiritual, and not material, he will realize that Life is eternal and ever present, and that mortal birth, decay, decrepitude, and death are only false material beliefs, over which man has full dominion. When this inheritance of dominion is claimed and exercised, a mortal will no longer measure his life by the standard of material inheritance and years, but he will begin immediately to deny and overcome in thought these false laws.

Naturally a Christian Scientist does not limit life and man; then, practicing this rule daily, he does not limit his continuous power and vitality. He does not expect to grow old, to become infirm, stoop-shouldered, dim of vision, or hard of hearing. He knows his strength and true faculties are in divine Mind and cannot become weakened. He realizes he must not become indifferent or careless about his habits or his appearance. He does not, in fact he knows he cannot lie back on the things he has done or sit in a corner with folded hands and shift his burden of responsibility upon a child of the flesh, for he well knows he cannot selfishly lay down his own problem for a successor to solve. A successor will have his own individual salvation to work out, and besides he knows that the real man, made in God's likeness, can have no successor. Men and women of ripe lessons and experience surely should realize their dominion over the mesmerism of fear, limitation, and reversal. All persons should realize the danger of becoming self-satisfied, or satisfied with a "good enough" medicine of a "good enough" religion. Nothing in matter is good enough for one who is seeking freedom, peace, and salvation.

Self-determination and self-development are now said to be the only road to liberty and progress. This is true, and is the teaching of Christian Science. Self-determination, or the freedom of the individual to decide for himself, and self-development, or the freedom of the individual to develop himself, are inborn and inalienable rights. They are really laws of divine Love and justice, forever governing and directing the man of God's creating. Divine Love and justice are man's highest protectors. Divine Love and justice demand that all men shall now in this day and generation awaken to their natural spiritual rights; that the time is ripe for full self-determination and self-development; the determination to awaken from the long night of material mesmerism, the determination to strike at the root of all human bondage and discord and throw off the yoke of false material beliefs, the determination to develop the Christ-idea or Christ-child in each human consciousness and experience now man's eternal heritage of dominion and health, peace, and joy. "Then," shall dwell in the wilderness, and righteousness remain in the fruitful field. And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever."

MINOR CURRENCY IN MEXICO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—The recent issue of paper currency of small denominations by the Monetary Commission has provoked much comment, some of it without foundation and doubtless due to misapprehension, while the most absurd misstatements have been published in the foreign press. It has been asserted that this paper "has nothing back of it," except the printing press that made it, that "there is no gold or silver guarantee back of the money," and that "merchants are loath to accept it, and on refusing to accept it the government is threatening to close their places of business."

Here are the facts:
The silver currency, pesos, 50-cent, 25-cent and 10-cent pieces, has almost wholly disappeared because the increased value of silver bullion has made it intrinsically worth more than its face denomination.

Substitute Money Required

The needs of commerce, especially of small traders, required some substitute, and in response to the popular demand, and for no other reason whatever, the government began minting bronze coins of the denomination of 10 and 20 cents face value. Through the Monetary Commission it also issued 50-cent paper currency and will shortly issue more of \$1 value. These bills were to be obtained on application at the office of the commission, in exchange for gold. At first it was directed that they would be redeemed in gold when presented in sums of \$20 and upward, but this was subsequently changed to \$2—the smallest sized gold coin. The gold received in exchange for the paper was retained in its entirety by the Monetary Commission for the sole purpose of redeeming the paper for which it had been exchanged—the law expressly stating that only this use must be made of it.

Public Distrustful

At first the public was slow in accepting the new paper, its former experience with the issues of various revolutionary leaders having made it distrustful of anything except coin. But as soon as it was found that it could be exchanged for gold "to the bearer upon demand," as specified upon its face, they no longer wanted the gold, and were content to use the paper. People who at first had presented paper for exchange into gold, no sooner received the coin than they wished to re-exchange it for paper again. To accept gold was to deprive them of the ability to give and take small change.

After the first timidity and distrust was overcome, the demand for the paper became so large that about the middle of February it exceeded the supply, and complaints have been heard that the government was not keeping its promise to exchange paper in return for gold. Another illustration that there are many people in the world whom it is difficult to satisfy!

Application for Currency

In order to obtain paper currency, one must present a written application

several days in advance, and when he is notified to appear and receive the paper asked, he is told that because of the demand he can have only 10 or 20 per cent of the amount called for.

As a matter of fact, the new "vales," or due bills, as they are called, are exceptionally good paper money, for they are redeemable in gold to the bearer on demand. This can be seen by the illustration given herewith, and that these "vales" are so redeemed any one offering them at the offices of the Monetary Commission can verify.

The circulation of this paper is not compulsory, but is optional on the part of the dealer and the customer. Either can take it or leave it as he shall elect. Because of many disputes that arose upon this point, during the first days of its circulation, the government requested merchants and business men generally to post notices in their establishments announcing whether or not the bills would be received, and now all over the city one sees the sign "Vales received here without increase in prices for merchandise." In this way trouble was avoided, the prospective customer knowing in advance whether he would be able to pay for his purchase in paper or in coin.

In this connection a brief résumé of the history of the paper money issued

prosecute the revolution, and accordingly in April, 1913, Governor, or First Chief Carranza, as he had been called by the meeting which adopted the Plan of Guadalupe, issued a decree authorizing the issuance of \$5,000,000 in paper. The manufacture of this paper was entrusted to an American house in Chicago, and when the first shipment arrived at the border it was seized by some minor American officials upon the ground that it was counterfeit. But after some delay the courts decided otherwise and it was released.

The first of the money was put into circulation in October, 1913, in the city of Hermosillo, capital of the State of Sonora, where First Chief Carranza had established his headquarters. It was accepted without protest both in Mexico and in the border towns of the United States, at the rate of four to one in American money, the normal or par value of all Mexican coin or bank notes being two to one, as now.

No Promise to Redeem

This paper carried on its face, as can be seen, no promise to pay or redeem in any manner. It merely said that it was in value 1 or 5 or 10 or 20 pesos, as the case might be. Yet it circulated freely in both countries, and American merchants and manufacturers sold supplies to the

lands went up, and it became necessary to issue the paper in greater volume in order to meet the necessary expenses of the government, the receipts from export and import taxes not being nearly sufficient to supply the public needs. So more and more paper was ground out, its exchange value was



Fifty-cent denomination in new paper currency of Mexico—obverse side



Reverse side of the fifty-cent denomination in Mexican paper currency

by the Constitutionalists during the revolution may not be out of place.

When Governor Carranza of the State of Coahuila began his opposition to the Huerta usurpation, in response to the instructions of the Congress of that State unanimously issued three days before the assassination of President Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez, February 19, 1913, to be exact, he had not a dollar, had barely a hundred poorly armed and equipped men, and the prospect for success, to say the least, was not encouraging. He had no source of income, possessed no port of entry where he could collect duties, and had about as hopeless an outlook as could well be imagined. The first money he received was given him outright by a large land holder of the State of Coahuila, who went to San Antonio, mortgaged his property for \$50,000 gold, and handed the money over to Governor Carranza!

It became evident at once that large amounts of money would be needed to

Constitutionalist Government in exchange, as did Mexican. Salesmen from the United States came to Hermosillo, made contracts for arms, ammunition, uniforms, etc., and went away carrying suitcases full of the new paper, taking it at the rate of four to one.

At that time the Constitutionalists had but made a beginning and controlled a portion only of northern Mexico. Yet such was the confidence in the final success of the movement that the paper was freely accepted, although it had no guarantee of any kind behind it. The states of Sonora and Sinaloa issued large quantities of paper of their own, and perhaps owing to this the standing of the Constitutional paper for a time declined, and it was circulated at the rate of six to one. As a natural result prices of all

forced lower and lower, until at length an impasse was reached and gold and silver came into circulation again of their own accord, the paper disappearing almost over night—something unheard of in the history of such matters.

Thus Mexico presented to the world the unique spectacle of a currency of low value disappearing of its own accord and one of high value taking its place, and this too when it had been widely asserted that the country was bankrupt! It also presented and still

presents the unique spectacle of a country carrying on its immense business throughout a time of internal stress and strife, of reconstruction and rehabilitation, with a circulating medium composed solely of silver and gold coin whose face value was greater than that of the bullion contents, and now of a country with paper that is redeemable in gold coin.

PRINCE GIVEN POLICE COMMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—It was announced by the government in the House of Commons a few days ago that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, had consented to become honorary commandant of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the new name of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. In a cable received from London it was stated that the Prince was highly pleased with the work of the police as his escort in western Canada, and that he was an ardent admirer of the force.

BOARD OPPOSES LAKE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The shipper and carriers section of the Winnipeg Board of Trade is preparing strong opposition to the proposal of the Dominion Government to establish control by the railway commissioners

over the lake and inland water service of Canada. Such control, it is argued, would result in the elimination of competition between the railways and the water carriers. The bulk of the Canadian wheat reaches the seaboard via the lakes, and these grain vessels on the return trips carry cargoes of both commodity and package freights. Many western houses make their importations during the season of open navigation on the lakes to take advantage of the cheaper rates the water haul permits.

CANADIAN "BONE-DRY" CAMPAIGN IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—A campaign to make Canada bone dry was indorsed at a large meeting of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance in Massey Hall here. Every province is to be organized to this end and Ottawa is to be bombarded with appeals for advanced legislation. "Works and not words" is to be the slogan from henceforth of the temperance forces, as declared in a resolution recently. It has been decided to raise a large campaign fund something along the lines of the recent inter-church national campaign.

The convention took this action after hearing the representatives of the two temperance forces, which differ as to the best method of securing a bone-dry province. The Rev. Ben H. Spence, representing the Dominion Alliance, placed on the table the legal opinion of John S. Ewart, the Ottawa lawyer, which was to the effect that the referendum provided for by federal law was not sufficient, if acted on, to totally prevent importation into Ontario. The Rev. Dr. A. S. Grant of the Ontario Referendum Committee then presented the committee's views, which favor the taking of a referendum and the passing of a law, if the referendum is favorable, to stop importation.

Book Friends

THAT Different Book Store of Bullock's Has many of them—

—Not mere acquaintances, but friends who place confidence in the ability of that Different Book Store of Bullock's to supply, by mail if need be, the latest in Fiction—Poetry—Drama—Travel—or to sift the book world for anything that exists—if the wish be expressed—

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LOS ANGELES

Home Furnishings

One is conscious of a very pure beauty of color, of line, of quality, that is expressed everywhere in our Seventh Floor, which is now devoted to Draperies, Rugs and odd pieces of Furniture.

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B. H. DYAS CO.
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AUTHENTIC SPORTS APPAREL
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ENGLISH SPORTS APPAREL SHOP
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Highest Quality Eatables

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Moderation in every detail

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Ladies' Tailors
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Monthly Style Bulletin

Sent on request

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410 WEST 7TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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Reproducing Piano
catches every vibration from the finger tips of genius

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LOS ANGELES, U. S. A.

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,500,000
Resources \$30,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$800,000
Correspondence invited.

Your New Spring Hat
—may very happily be chosen in the Millinery Section at The Broadway—come and see!

THERE ARE TAILORED HATS
—that exploit the sailor model in different sizes, the brims variously designed.

THERE ARE DRESS HATS
—of fanciful straws and braids, flower-bedecked or trimmed with ribbons, feathery mounts and so on.

—In all cases prices will be found to be attractively moderate. Third Floor.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENCY
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CELEBRATED DUNLAP
HATS and COATS

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The Shop
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephone 6008—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

A New Member in Fyne Poynt Line
A hexagon shape comes in sterling, silver and gold plate.
THE FYNE POYNT IS—
The pencil with the perpetual point without sharpening. A year's supply of leads in each pencil.
Sterling silver, plain... \$4.50
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To be opened in April
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Jacoby Bros.
"Home of Better Values"
On Broadway Between 3rd and 4th
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A Store of Highest Standards
The exclusiveness of its wares places the Feagans & Co. store among the foremost fine jewelry shops of America.

Feagans & Co.
"Famous for Diamonds"
218 West Fifth Street
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When You Dress Your Home in Its New Spring Raiment
Your home enjoyment will increase one hundredfold.
Re-furnishing the home is as natural in springtime as the blossoming of the trees and the nest-building activities of the birds.
You should find genuine pleasure in buying your new spring furniture at Barker Bros.—the pleasure of finding just what you want.

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ESTABLISHED 1906
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INVEST in one of our English "Burberry" overcoats—they're here in an attractive array. Grays, browns, greenish mixtures, in chevrons, camel's hair and tweeds.

Wearers tell us "Burberry" wear longer than any overcoats they ever owned.
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Visit Overcoatland, Second Floor

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Smart Footwear for Women and Men
Grades
6000 FOOTWEAR
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CHICKERING AMPICO
REPRODUCING PIANOS
Sold Exclusively by This Company
"The One-Price Piano House of Los Angeles"
FRANK HART
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC COMPANY
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"Established 1880"

Spring Apparel at Hamburger's

To the woman seeking raiment in harmony with the Spring time, Hamburger's offers innumerable selections of modish new apparel. Here are suits, coats, dresses and sports togs in a wonderful profusion.

The new Spring hats, too, are cleverly designed—more so this year, we believe, than ever before. The skill of the artist appears in every model.

In fact the whole White Store mirrors the ever wonderful recurrence of returning Spring, everything being as bright and new as the green outdoors.

Hamburger's
ESTABLISHED 1881
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SMART JEWELRY

The word "smart" adequately describes the clever originations in diamond and gold jewelry now shown by S. Nordlinger and Sons.

S. Nordlinger & Sons
Est. 1869
631-633 SO. BROADWAY
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BUSINESS LEASES
FREE INQUIRY CARDS OF PROPERTY
METCALF & RYAN
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Capitol Flour
HOME PRODUCT FOR HOME USE
When you want a Good Pure Flour be sure and ask for CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or PERFECT PATENT FLOUR
You will not be disappointed.
THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY
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212 West Fourth Street
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WISCONSIN AND ILLINOIS EXCEL

University Swimmers Show Unexpected Strength in "Big Ten" Championship Preliminaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Unexpected strength shown by University of Illinois and University of Wisconsin swimmers in the preliminary heats of the conference meet held here Thursday upset somewhat the calculations of Northwestern University and University of Chicago. The Purple and the Maroon had counted on dividing most of the honors easily between them, but the drawings indicated that the finals would be the closest seen in years.

F. J. Meagher '20 of the University of Chicago bettered all previous conference and national intercollegiate records in the 60-ft. plunge by swimming the distance in 16 2-5s. Kenneth Dennett '22 of Illinois was a surprise, winning his heats in the 150-yard back stroke and the 220-yard free style in fast time and taking his place as a member of the Illinois relay team. E. D. Ries '20 of Chicago showed up strongly as usual, winning heats in the 40-yard free style and the 100-yard free style, and swimming with the Chicago relay team. Northwestern led in number of men qualifying with 19; Chicago placed 15 men, Wisconsin 10, Illinois nine, Minnesota and Purdue four each, and Iowa three.

Heats in 160-yard relay were won by Northwestern University, Chicago and University of Iowa. The summary:

40-Yard Free Style—First Heat—Won by Harry Rieker, Northwestern; Andrew McNally, Illinois, second. Time—20.4s. Second Heat—Won by E. D. Ries, Chicago; P. A. Hamilton, Purdue, second. Time—20.4s.

100-Yard Free Style—First Heat—Won by E. D. Ries, Chicago; P. A. Hamilton, Purdue, second. Time—58.5s. Second Heat—Won by J. O. Gerdling, Northwestern; G. E. Harmon, Minnesota, second. Time—58.5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—First Heat—Won by Kenneth Dennett, Illinois; H. F. Yegre, Chicago, second. Time—2m. 6s. Second Heat—Won by H. C. Daniels, Northwestern; S. E. Patricello, Illinois, second. Time—2m. 45s.

200-Yard Breast Stroke—First Heat—Won by A. W. Brunhart, Chicago; E. F. Benson, Wisconsin, second. Time—55s. Second Heat—Won by J. O. Gerdling, Northwestern; G. E. Harmon, Minnesota, second. Time—55s.

220-Yard Free Style—First Heat—Won by M. F. Hayford, Northwestern; J. J. Lambley, Wisconsin, second. Time—2m. 58.5s. Second Heat—Won by J. J. Lambley, Wisconsin; H. C. Daniels, Northwestern, second. Time—2m. 58.5s.

440-Yard Free Style—First Heat—Won by H. B. Stark, Wisconsin; S. K. Allison, Chicago, second. Time—6m. 32.5s. Second Heat—Won by M. F. Hayford, Northwestern; Harry Groves, Northwestern, second. Time—6m. 36.5s.

Plunge for Distance—Won by F. J. Meagher, Chicago; T. P. Gordon, Chicago, second; J. F. Krumm, Wisconsin, third; P. T. Post, Northwestern, fourth. Time—60ft. in 14.5s.

PLACE IN CONFERENCE SOUGHT BY NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—University of Nebraska has made formal application to be admitted again into the Missouri Valley Conference Athletic Association. The application was received recently by President A. R. Hill of the University of Missouri, president of the Conference. President Hill is now in correspondence with the presidents of the other schools in the Conference in an attempt to fix the date for a meeting. He has promised the Nebraska athletic authorities that the application will be brought up then. It is generally expected that Nebraska will be taken back.

The University of Nebraska withdrew from the Conference when the organization refused to suspend a Conference rule and allow Nebraska to play a football game outside the university campus. The game was subsequently played in Omaha, Nebraska. Following the action of the university authorities, pressure was brought by Nebraska alumni to seek readmission into the Conference. This pressure was added by the fact that practically all the schools in the Conference refused to schedule future games in any sport with Nebraska. While the institution was able to get other games in the middle west and in the east, it believed that its logical opponents were Missouri Valley schools; hence its recent action in seeking readmission to the Conference.

STANFORD WINS TWO BASEBALL CONTESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PALO ALTO, California—Leland Stanford Junior University's baseball team started its opening games in the Pacific Coast Conference with two victories against the Oregon Agricultural College nine. Wednesday afternoon, the Cardinal was the winner of a ragged game which ended with a 4-to-3 score. The following afternoon the Northerners lost another game, the final score being 3 to 2.

Stanford's victory over the Aggies in baseball makes the third sport this season that the Cardinal has excelled in in competition against the agricultural college. Last fall Stanford defeated the Northerners in football, and last month the Stanford quintet won two games of basketball from Oregon Agricultural College.

Both of the ball games showed ragged play, due to the early condition of the players. Poor fielding support was given the pitchers, who were

forced to battle by themselves. The first game was marked with 13 strikeouts, while there was a total of four in the second match. H. C. Newlands '21, pitching for the local varsity squad in the second game, failed to give a single base on balls. Each of the games were won in the ninth innings. The score was tied in the Wednesday's game, when an error by the Oregon Agricultural College second baseman allowed Stanford to make another run. In Thursday's game, there was a 2-to-1 score against the Cardinal in the last inning. The visiting pitcher, who had been playing an airtight game, allowed three successive hits, which gave Stanford the game by a 3-to-2 margin. The summaries:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Stanford..... 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3 5
Oregon A. C..... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—3 7 4
Batteries—Draper and Bundy; Keene and Gill. Umpire—R. C. Velleau. Time—2h. 10m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Stanford..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—3 4 4
Oregon A. C..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 4 4
Batteries—Newlands and Bundy; Miller and Gill. Umpire—R. C. Velleau. Time—1h. 45m.

NEW YORK TEAMS MEET IN DOUBLES

Women's Indoor Tennis Championship Finals to Be Played Today—Bostonians Lose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Only the semi-final matches in the doubles were played in the women's indoor championship of the United States Lawn Tennis Association yesterday, together with the finals in the consolation singles, all other finals being postponed until today.

The first match of the day brought together Miss Helene Pollak and Mrs. L. G. Morris of New York and Miss Edith Sigourney and Miss Leslie Bancroft of Boston. The visitors had service and scored the first three games, but Miss Pollak soon settled into her best work, and with her partner showing great skill at the net, ran out the set with the loss of but one more game.

Miss Pollak was playing back court with unusual skill, and Mrs. Morris was handling Miss Sigourney's drives at the net for placements. Miss Bancroft was doing the best work for the visitors. The second set showed great improvement by Miss Sigourney, who now directed most of her strokes at Miss Pollak, affording less opportunity to Mrs. Morris; while Miss Bancroft, driving close to the net, prevented volleys. As a result of these tactics the second set went to the Bostonians rather easily.

In the final set Miss Bancroft began to drive the ball into the net, and Miss Sigourney resumed her habit of playing to Mrs. Morris. This gave the New York players an opportunity which they used to advantage, taking the first four games in succession and being denied a love set only through a rally by Miss Bancroft, who freely used lob over Mrs. Morris' head. Skillful defensive work by Miss Pollak prevented much gain, and Mrs. Morris continued her net work. The set finally went to Miss Pollak and her partner in the eighth game.

The other match, that of Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Gertrude de la Torre versus Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. Royal Victor, showed conclusively the superiority of the former pair. Miss Winn was slow in settling into her game, and the three first games went to Miss Grove and her partner, but they failed to obtain a love set in the set. The leaders, satisfied that they were safe, eased off somewhat in the second set, and after service had won until the score was 5 all. Miss de la Torre began her placement work again at the net and with her partner carried off the next two games and the match. The summary:

NATIONAL WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Semi-Final Round

Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Gertrude de la Torre defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. Royal Victor, 6-3, 7-4.
Miss Helene Pollak and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft and Miss Edith Sigourney, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

WOMEN'S CONSOLATION SINGLES

Final Round

Mrs. F. H. Neshom defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 6-4, 6-3.

TORONTO QUALIFIES FOR THE CUP FINALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—University of Toronto, champions of the senior Intercollegiate Hockey Association, defeated the Sons of Ireland team of Quebec City, champions of the Quebec Provincial Hockey Association, here, and won the first round in the Allan Cup elimination series. The score was 12 to 3, and as Toronto won the previous contest last Tuesday by a score of 6 to 4, they capture the round by 11 goals. They will now meet the winner of the Toronto Granite-Sudbury game on Saturday night. The winner of the Allan Cup this year will represent Canada at the Olympic games. The summary:

TORONTO IRELAND

Wright, Westman, rw.
Iw, H. Laroche, B. Laroche
Gouinlock, Sullivan, c.
C. McNaughton; Derouin
Carson, lw.....rw, Hughes
Ramsay, rd.....ld, McDonald
McIntyre, id.....rd, Morency
Langtry, g.....E. LaCombe
Score—Toronto 12, Sons of Ireland 3.
Goals—Carson 4, Sullivan 3, Ramsay 2, Gouinlock, Westman, Wright for Toronto; H. Laroche 2, Morency for Sons of Ireland. Referee—T. Munro and P. Le Sutar, both of Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

YALE TEAM WORK WELL UNDER WAY

Candidates for Eli Nine Round- ing Out Their Fourth Week in Preparation for Southern Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The Yale University baseball squad has for three weeks past been pitching, batting, and fielding practice in the varsity cage. The aspirants to the nine are already beginning to get into form, but with the spring trip starting March 31, present indications are that there will be little opportunity for outdoor work. Owing to the probability of cold weather the management has been compelled to change the schedule so that the team will be taken far south for the early games.

The two games with the Baltimore International League Club and the game with Johns Hopkins University, arranged for April 5, 6, and 7, respectively, at Baltimore, Maryland, have been canceled. The Blue representatives will play two nines at Washington April 1, Georgetown University in the morning and Catholic University in the afternoon; and Pennsylvania State College will be met in the same city the following day. After this, contests have been scheduled with University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Virginia, April 3, and with the College of William and Mary at Norfolk, Virginia, April 5.

Games with University of North Carolina at Greensboro, North Carolina, and North Carolina State College at Raleigh, North Carolina, on April 6 and 7, respectively, complete the southern tour. The first home game will be with Wesleyan University April 10.

The task that faces Coach William Lander seems to be one of selection rather than one of development. For each position there are at least two first class men, together with an exceptional array of substitutes. In fact, there are so many men on the squad who show promise to become stars that the regular lineup will not be definitely ascertained until several games are played. The squad has four catchers of real ability. C. C. Holmes '20, a veteran, would seem to be the logical man for the position, but it is understood that he wishes to play elsewhere; for that reason it is possible that Coach Lander may shift him to first base. M. P. Aldrich '22, freshman backstop last year and football star, is likely to get the regular assignment. J. W. Peters '20S and J. W. Fredericks '20S are also very good prospects.

The team is well supplied with pitchers. H. C. Selleck '21, star of last year's aggregation which won all four of the championship games against Harvard and Princeton universities, will bear the brunt of the work, while T. C. Cox Jr. '21 and G. B. Robinson '20, other veterans, will be available. Another good twirler is E. B. Kelley '21S, a former Dean Academy star who was offered a tryout two years ago by the Philadelphia American League Club. Kelley has speed and exceptional control as well as a side arm delivery which is most effective. Other candidates are T. R. Symington '21S, and J. C. Calhoun '22.

At first base E. J. Calhoun '21, of last year's nine, will probably be first choice, particularly if Holmes is kept in his old position. R. J. Larner '22, however, is making the competition keen. Capt. H. T. Sawyer '20 is sure of his assignment at second base; shortstop seems to be the only weak place on the nine, and it seems very likely that Aldrich will be stationed there if a suitable catcher can be provided from the other candidates. He has much natural ability, speed, and hitting power. C. T. Murphy '19S, another football star, will undoubtedly be at third base. Other promising infielders are W. C. Conklin '21, H. M. Peters '20S, and R. H. Warren '22.

It will be impossible to judge the merits of the candidates for the outfield until there is an opportunity for outdoor practice, but it is practically certain that C. Z. Gordon Jr. '20 and C. L. Faherty '20, both veterans, will occupy two of the three positions. The material from the freshman squad is well above the average, and a good team should be developed. Nine pitchers and 11 catchers have reported for practice, and there are 22 men out for the infield. A schedule of 15 games has been arranged, including contests with Harvard freshmen, Princeton freshmen, Phillips Exeter Academy, and Phillips Andover Academy. The revised varsity schedule follows:

April 1—Georgetown University at Washington (morning); 1—Catholic University at Washington (afternoon); 2—Pennsylvania State College at Washington.

INDIANA NAMES DEAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—E. S. Deane '21 has been elected captain of next year's Indiana University basketball team. He played center and was high-point man this year, scoring 28 goals from the floor and 41 from the foul line.

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ton; 3—University of Virginia at Charlottesville; 5—College of William and Mary at Norfolk; 6—University of North Carolina at Greensboro; 7—North Carolina State College at Raleigh; 10—Wesleyan University at New Haven; 13—New York Giants at New York; 14—Fordham University at New Haven; 17—Columbia University at New Haven; 21—Trinity College at New Haven; 24—University of Pennsylvania at New Haven; 28—Amherst University at New Haven.

May 1—Dartmouth College at New Haven; 5—University of West Virginia at New Haven; 8—Brown University at New Haven; 12—Catholic University at New Haven; 15—Holy Cross College at Worcester; 18—Boston College at New Haven; 22—Cornell University at Ithaca; 26—Williams College at New Haven; 29—Princeton University at New Haven; 31—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

2—Holy Cross College at New Haven; 5—Cornell University at New Haven; 8—Tufts College at New Haven; 12—Princeton University at Princeton; 15—Brown University at Providence; 19—Princeton University at New York (in case of tie); 22—Harvard University at New Haven; 23—Harvard University at Boston; 26—Harvard University at Boston (in case of tie).

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDImprovement Seen in General
Financial and Industrial Conditions
—Shipments of Gold to
Argentina May Cease Soon

Although it may seem difficult to observe any appreciable change in financial and economic conditions throughout the various countries of the world there is doubtless an improvement. The nations are gradually beginning to get a better grasp of things financially and economically, and it should not be a great while before the results are seen. In the United States monetary conditions have been somewhat under tension, and the comparative ease with which the money market sustained the federal payment of taxes this week is taken to indicate an improved position. The main thing necessary at the moment, and which will continue to be a paramount factor for some time to come, will be the practice of thrift on part of individuals and governments.

The gold influence remains the chief governing factor in sterling. The latest development is the prospective arrival of a British battleship at Halifax with a shipment of between \$25,000,000 and \$35,000,000 as the first installment of the golden tide counted on to flow hither between now and October. Meanwhile the immediate movement of gold to Argentina is slightly less than expected.

Gold Exports May Cease

In view of the maturity May 15 of \$50,000,000 Argentine Republic 6 per cent Treasury notes, it is possible that the present gold export movement from New York to Buenos Aires may soon come to an end, if for no other reason than the exhaustion of Argentina's balance in New York.

At the close of the war Argentina had approximately \$100,000,000 in her credit in the United States, as a result of a favorable trade balance. Since then about \$50,000,000 has been shipped to her in gold, leaving \$50,000,000 still in this country.

Maturing notes are outstanding in the amount of \$25,000,000 in the United States and \$25,000,000 in England. The latter have the privilege of conversion into dollar certificates, and many English holders are availing themselves of the opportunity to receive payment here to profit by current exchange rates.

Present Argentine credits of \$50,000,000 in the United States, therefore, would seem to be just about sufficient to take care of her maturing obligations, and it seems a fair deduction that gold shipments to the southern republic may soon end.

Bright Industrial Outlook

The industrial outlook for the current year could scarcely be brighter. Nearly all branches of business have well-filled order books and are operating at near capacity as physical conditions will permit.

It was believed that annual reports would reveal a heavy increase in inventories; but notwithstanding rising prices of raw materials, there is little change from a year ago. Rubber and food companies report increases; but steel, equipment, and other branches show decreases.

Industry as a whole is in a very strong position to go through the period of business expansion without seeking financial assistance from outside.

Since the first of the year general industry has been put to a severe test. Money rates have been abnormally high, exchange has dropped to a sensational level, certain interests have been crying inflation, panic, and European bankruptcy, and Wall Street has gone through a long period of drastic stock market liquidation.

In spite of these adverse influences, steel companies were on piling up new business at advancing prices, record sales of automobiles and accessories were made, and equipment companies started in with large orders for domestic and foreign consumption. In fact, industry not only did not go back, but continued to expand. There was not a failure in Wall Street. This is remarkable when it is remembered that it was not many years ago that a decline in the market of much smaller proportions was usually accompanied by one or more failures.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH
Second week Mar. 1920 \$355,290 Increase
From Jan 1 3,522,773 327,163

CANADIAN NATIONAL
Second week Mar. 1920 \$1,625,485 Increase
From Jan 1 17,099,209 1,195,406

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, net profits after taxes, depreciation, loss on European assets of \$1,251,968, etc., of \$2,909,482. After 7 per cent dividends on \$13,000,000 preferred stock, the balance of \$2,029,232 is equal to \$22.30 a share on \$1,000 shares of common stock. This compares with profits on \$3,000 shares of common in 1918 of \$18.10 a share.

RIORDAN PULP & PAPER

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Riordan Pulp & Paper Company earned 18.9 per cent on the common stock, according to the annual report, which shows \$1,810,126 gross profits, an increase of \$367,089 and a balance available on the common stock of \$851,088, despite a writing off of \$200,000 as the proportion of discount on general mortgage bonds. The earnings in 1918 equaled 18.14 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Open	High	Low	Close
Am Car & Fdry	144 1/4	144 1/4	142 1/4
Am Can	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2
Am Int'l Corp	105 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2
Am Loco	108 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2
Am Smelters	69 1/4	70	68 1/4
Am Sugar	131 1/4	131 1/4	131 1/2
*Am T & T	98 1/2	98 1/2	95 1/4
Am Woolen	137 1/2	137 1/2	133 1/2
Anacosta	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2
Atchafalaya	85 1/4	85 1/4	84 1/4
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	165 1/2	167 1/2	165 1/2
B & O	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Baldwin Loco	135 1/2	137 1/2	133 1/2
Beth St B	96 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
Can Pac	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2
Can Leather	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
*Chandler	150 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2
C & M & St Paul	40 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4
Chl. R. I. & Pac	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Chino	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Corn Prods	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2
Crucible Steel	235 1/2	235 1/2	238 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug	48 1/4	49 1/4	47 1/4
Cuba C Sug pfd	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
End Johnson	129 1/2	130 1/2	127 1/2
*Gen Electric	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Gen Motors	239 1/2	243 1/2	242 1/2
Gen Mot new	34 1/4	34 1/4	33 1/4
Goodrich	72 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2
Int'l Harb	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2
Kennecott	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Int'l Paper	89 1/2	91 1/2	88 1/2
Marine	37 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2
Marine pfd	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Midvale	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Mo Pacific	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
N. Y. Central	75 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2
*No Pacific	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2
Pan Am Pet	101 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2
Pan Am B	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pier-Arrow	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2
Reading	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
*Rep I & Steel	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2
Royal Dutch N Y	102 1/2	106 1/2	102 1/2
Shinclair	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
St. Pac	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Studebaker	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2
Texas Co	213 1/2	214 1/2	213 1/2
Texas & Pac	44 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Transcontinental	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Un Pac	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2
U. S. Steel	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2
U. S. Rubber	113 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2
U. S. Realty	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2
Vanadium	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Westinghouse	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2
Wills-Overland	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
Worthington	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2

Total sales 1,380,000 shares.

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 2 1/2's	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lib 3's	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Lib 4's	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Lib 4 1/2's	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Lib 5's	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Lib 5 1/2's	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 6's	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Lib 6 1/2's	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Lib 7's	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5's	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris 6's	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Un King 5 1/2's	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2's	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2's	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2's	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

Stock	Price
Am Tel	98 1/2
A. A. Ch. com	118 1/2
Am Bch	118 1/2
Am Wool com	133 1/2
Am Zinc	20 1/2
Arizona	20 1/2
Booth Fish	12 1/2
Boston Elevated	63 1/2
Boston & Maine	35 1/2
Boston & Albany	26 1/2
Cal & Arizona	64 1/2
Cal & Hecla	35 1/2
Copper Range	43 1/2
Davis-Daly	10 1/2
East Bury	14 1/2
Eastern Mass	41 1/2
Fairbanks	67 1/2
Granby	41 1/2
Gorton-Pew	20 1/2
Gray & Davis	3 1/2
Greene Can	24 1/2
I. C. C. com	43 1/2
Ile Royale	33 1/2
Lake Copper	4 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	31 1/2
Mass Gas	71 1/2
May-Old Col	84 1/2
Miami	22 1/2
Mohawk	67 1/2
Mullins Body	40 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	36 1/2
North Butte	10 1/2
Old Dominion	33 1/2
Seacoal	49 1/2
Parish & Davis	42 1/2
Pond Creek	18 1/2
Punta Alegre	84 1/2
Root & Van Der	49 1/2
Stewart	47 1/2
Swift & Co	123 1/2
United Fruit	20 1/2
United Shoe	46 1/2
U. S. Smelting	70 1/2

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stock	Price
Am Exp	98 1/2
Amer Safety Razor	10 1/2
Cuban Sugar	46 1/2
Domestic Oil	13 1/2
General Asphalt	105 1/2
Gilman Oil	43 1/2
Gulley Gillespie	21 1/2
Houston Oil	117 1/2
Int'l Packing	15 1/2
Merritt	20 1/2
Metals	4 1/2
Orpheum	30 1/2
Presman Tire	4 1/2
Ryan Pet	3 1/2
Summs Petrol	25 1/2
Texas Co (new)	54 1/2
Tropical Oil	20 1/2
United States Sm	3 1/2
Un Retail Candy	14 1/2
White Oil	28 1/2

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL & COKE

NEW YORK, New York—Although reporting smaller earnings in the year ended December 31, 1919, the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company returned a surplus, after charges and federal taxes, of \$1,075,329, equivalent to \$11.85 a share, compared with \$1,020,000 in 1919, or \$11 a share.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The General Electric Company reports to the Boston Stock Exchange a statement of earnings for the year ended December 31, 1919, showing a surplus for the stock equal to \$21.05 a share on the total stock outstanding, compared with \$14.77 in the previous year.

FEBRUARY'S RECORD

STEEL INgot OUTPUT

NEW YORK, New York—The Iron Age says: Reports from leading steel producing centers still dwell on the struggle with the short coal supply and with the scarcity of cars and motive power. Similar reports prevailed throughout February, and yet official statistics given out last week show a steel ingot production in that month averaging 142,000 tons a day, or almost a high record rate.

New activities of labor organizers at various steel works districts, including Gary, are a subject of comment in the trade, and latest strike plans are presumed to center about May 1.

Reports of preparations for a second strike have been circulated for several weeks, but the willingness of workers to repeat so soon their heavy sacrifice of wages is doubted.

Chicago is the principal source of rolling stock orders, those of the week including 100 locomotives, payable reports, for the latter 25,000 tons of steel has been placed. The first rail order for next year, 9000 tons, has been given by the Missouri Pacific to the Colorado mill.

The situation as to auto sheets remains unaffected by the increase in ingot production. One Detroit company offered \$100 a ton at Cleveland for open hearth sheet bars for conversion. One Ohio steel company made its March adjustment on a spot basis at \$70. Notwithstanding various reports, the Steel Corporation still adheres to the finished steel prices of March 21, 1919.

FUNDS PLACED AT
RAILROAD DISPOSAL

NEW YORK, New York—Arrangements are being rapidly perfected by railroad companies, acting in cooperation with the Interstate Commerce Commission, by which the \$300,000,000 new loan fund appropriated by the Esch-Cummings Act will be put at the disposal of railroad companies without delay. The present indications are that the larger part of the fund, if not all of it, will be expended for new locomotives and cars. Clydesdale, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has requested Mr. Cuyler, chairman of the Railway Executives Association, to seek a consent of action in regard to a distribution of this fund among the companies. He states that numerous applications for loans have already been made to the commission.

Chairman Cuyler has requested member roads to submit to the association, at the earliest possible date, schedules of their requirements, particularly in equipment, so that a plan of allotment embracing all roads may be drawn up and recommended to the commission.

The most important roads have already drawn up estimates of their equipment needs. It is expected the roads will schedule total requirements far in excess of the \$300,000,000 government fund, but some plan of allotment will be sought.

PACKING COMPANY'S
BALANCE REDUCED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Wilson & Co., Inc., report for the year ended December 31, 1919, compares as follows:

	1919	1918
Net profit	\$5,162,888	\$8,563,911
Interest	2,394,562	932,376
Balance	2,771,326	7,631,535
Pfd divs	733,293	733,318
Com divs	750,000	750,000
Surplus	1,288,032	6,898,187
Total surp	21,077,264	21,949,232
Deductions	50,000	2,160,000
P. and I. surp	21,027,264	19,789,232

*Bond discount and expense written off and contribution to employees' pension fund.

The balance available for \$20,000,000 common stock is equal to \$10.19 a share, compared with \$34.49 a share in 1918, \$28.95 in 1917, and \$21.06 in 1916.

GRAND TRUNK OF
CANADA STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada reports for the year ended December 31 last, show gross receipts of £14,125,500, compared with £12,655,200 in 1918 and a surplus, after charges, of £1100, compared with £1800 in the preceding year.

The report for 1919 compares with 1918 as follows:

	1919	1918
Gross receipts	£14,125,500	£12,655,200
Operating expenses	12,200,000	10,900,000
Net receipts	1,925,500	1,755,200
Other income	179,400	181,900
Total net revenue	2,104,900	1,937,100
Charges	1,825,000	1,518,500
Balance	279,900	418,600
Def. lins. and U. S.	276,500	336,800
gov. conv.	1,000	1,800
Surplus	1,000	1,800

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The production of crude oil in the California district in February was 274,026 barrels a day, according to a bulletin given out by the Standard Oil Company of California. This is an increase of 939 barrels a day compared with the output in January. Thirty-four new wells were completed in February with an initial daily production of 13,825 barrels.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The following were yesterday's prices for some of the leading stocks quoted on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange: G. Asphalt com 108 1/2, Lehigh Nav 64 1/2, Lake Superior 20 1/2, Phila Co 27 1/2, Phila Co pref 35, Phila Elect 25, Phila Rap Tr 24 1/2, Union Tract 35 1/2, United Gas Imp 51.

DIVIDENDS

The Mortgage Bond Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 31.

The Indiana Pipe Line Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable May 15 to holders of record April 24.

The Alvarado Mining & Milling Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The General Chemical Company declared a stock dividend of 20 per cent, payable on the common stock on May 1 to stock of record March 31.

D. C. Heath & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 25.

The Massachusetts Lighting Companies declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 31.

The Air Reduction Company, Inc., declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The Metropolitan 5 to 50 Cent Stores, Inc., of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock of record March 20, payable April 1.

The Keystone Finance Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20.

The Kansas Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The Steel & Tube Company of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The Advance Candy Manufacturing Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 25.

The Peters Home Building Company of Minneapolis declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 10 to stockholders of record March 20.

The Boylston National Bank of Boston declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to holders of record March 31. This is an increase from 6 to 7 per cent in the annual rate.

The Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock of record March 20, payable April 1 for the period ending March 31, 1920.

The Dearborn Truck Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share for the period ending March 31, on the preferred stock, to stockholders of record March 20, payable on or before April 10.

The MacAndrews & Forbes Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 31.

The Pennsylvania Burkburnett Oil Company declared the regular quarterly cash dividend, payable April 15 to stockholders of record April 1 and an additional 5 per cent stock dividend to holders of record

MUSIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Now that the season of opera presented by the Chicago Opera Association is over, the recitalists have attacked in full force. During the present week the pianists have predominated, Edith Thompson on March 16, Ernesto Bernini on March 17, W. D. Strong on March 18, and Gulomar Novaes on March 19 having given recitals. One is sometimes tempted to ask why pianists do not combine forces, several uniting in one program. A "large and enthusiastic" audience would thus be secured in place of the more usual "small but appreciative one." The program would be more varied and interesting, there would be contrasted styles of treating the much-abused instrument. The program might conclude with one of Czerny's famous arrangements of Beethoven's sonatas for eight pianos, 32 hands. Seriously speaking, however, few pianists can sustain the interest of their audience during an hour and a half, especially when they essay the well-worn classics made familiar through the mastery interpretations of a Paderewski, a Hofmann, or a Bauer.

Gulomar Novaes is already known in this city. Since her last appearance here, however, she has made remarkable progress. Her playing yesterday afternoon, of a program which included Brahms' variations on a theme by Handel, Chopin's B flat minor sonata, as well as smaller pieces, was irreproachable. Her command of the resources of the piano is complete. Her tone is never harsh, her pedaling never blurs the musical outline. Her Chopin playing has not been equaled since the days of de Pachmann. She made the Brahms variations for once sound romantic. Piano recitals of this sort are a delight. Such playing never fails.

Miss Thompson's most ambitious effort was MacDowell's "Keltic" Sonata, of which she gave an interesting and intelligent reading. We are justly proud of MacDowell as an American composer, but after all he was not most successful in his shorter pieces, as was Grieg? In this sonata, his romanticism, à la Raff, is a little worn and thin. In her Chopin, Miss Thompson was not so completely successful, although her playing of the Mazurka was charming in its grace and simplicity.

Mr. Bernini proved himself an excellent pianist. His style is refined, his interpretations are scholarly. His program, too, shunned the well-worn paths although not disconcertingly novel.

Mr. Strong's program was pleasantly interspersed with salon-pieces which gave evident pleasure to a friendly audience. He, too, played the "Keltic" Sonata. A crisp touch, delicate sonorities, musical and poetic feeling characterized his playing.

Dorothy Landers, soprano, made her debut on March 17 in a recital. Her program, traversed French, Norwegian and English songs, many of them unfamiliar. Miss Landers is a singer of much promise. Her voice, although not large nor yet possessing great tonal beauty, is skillfully used and artfully colored. More than this her interpretations showed careful thought and an evident appreciation of the mood of each song. Miss Landers' sole thought seems to be the song itself, not the effect of her voice in it. This sinking of self in the music betokens a true artistic feeling, rare among singers. Although she still has much to learn, her success is assured if she continues in the way she has now chosen. Few of the younger singers have made such a favorable impression this season.

English Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Modern music with one classical item made up the Royal Philharmonic Society's concert at Queen's Hall on January 23, and the main interest undoubtedly lay with the two purely orchestral works which began and ended the evening—Gustav Mahler's suite, "Beni More," and Brahms' fourth symphony. In between came a "Hymn to Aphrodite" from Granville Barker's "Sappho Songs," sung by Olga Haley, and the Delius violin concerto, played by Albert Sammons.

Bantock's song is a lesson in beautiful scoring, but otherwise is not one of his most distinctive things, and Olga Haley's voice is just a little too light for this type of dramatic work, though she is to be commended for including compositions by her fellow countrymen in her repertory. The Delius concerto, produced for the first time at a Philharmonic concert last year, was now repeated "by general request," and could not have been heard under better conditions, for Albert Sammons played it very finely. It is one of the works which provoke discussion. If the ideal of modern music be to have a flood of soft-toned harmonies undulating on an even-toned mezzo voice, then the concerto is a very paragon of its kind; but to a good many people, rhythm and dynamic contrast still seem desirable in a large work, and these are almost totally absent from the Delius concerto.

"Beni More," by Holst, was rich in those qualities the concerto lacked. Laid out in three movements which received impressions of Arab music heard in Algeria, the strongly original material, the delicate intricate rhythms, and the extraordinary truth of atmosphere mark it as one of the most successful bits of recent program music.

Under Adrian Boult, Brahms' symphony in E minor, often thought to be one of his toughest works, became as clear and direct as heart could wish, and received a splendid performance. The symphony stood revealed as an expression of that wisdom, deep and mellow, already detached from the

visible world, which Beethoven also had learned, and strove to convey in his latest quartets. It is one of Adrian Boult's finest gifts that he can so place a great work before its hearers that all thoughts save those of the music itself vanish for the time being.

Albert Sammons and William Murdoch gave a recital of violin and piano sonatas at Wigmore Hall on January 21, and drew a crowded audience. Individually they are splendid artists, and by working in combination they have developed an ensemble in which each seems the perfect complement of the other. They have the same glow, the same virility, the same intellectual conceptions, and the balance of tone between them is always perfectly adjusted.

Dohnányi's sonata in E major, which began the program, comes very near being "Czajkovskian" music. A finely thought-out performance of the "Great" G major sonata by Beethoven, followed. The ensemble in the pellucid arpeggios and the joins between the sections of the first movement were faultlessly achieved. In the scherzo and finale, the tempi adopted seemed slightly slower than usual, but possibly they were more in accord with the customs of Beethoven's time. Debussy's sonata in G major and John Ireland's in A minor were thoroughly congenial to the players, for Murdoch is noted as an exponent of Debussy, and Ireland's sonata is dedicated to Sammons. Both works received strikingly good performances; the rapid race of the French music being as well realized as the uncompromising strength and impetuosity of the English work.

EDUCATION AS NEED IN INDUSTRIAL UNREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Education is the solution of industrial unrest, Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth University, declared in an address in Dallas. The workingman who performs the smaller tasks in production needs to be educated to know what becomes of his product, Dr. Hopkins declared. The worker contributes his labor day after day, all routine tasks, but cannot see that he is "doing anything or getting anywhere," and unrest results.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

FRENCH OPERA AND THE METROPOLITAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—With the revival of Massenet's "Manon" on March 6, the French repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera House for the present season is numerically complete. The Metropolitan's production of "Thaïs" will not be on view this spring, an omission rather to be wondered at than regretted. Neither, it is said at the opera house, will "Mireille" or "La Reine Fiammette" be brought forward. These two works were productions of last season, the former a revival from the rather remote past; the latter a first production. The dropping of both is not surprising. The chief parts in "Mireille" are ill-suited to the singers to whom the Metropolitan intrusted them, and what charm survives in the score is matter too fragile for the great spaces of the opera house.

"La Reine Fiammette" is another affair. The libretto, based by Catulle Mendès on his play of Renaissance intrigue and romance, is ideal for operatic purposes, and while the music of Xavier Leroux is of no great import, it is atmospheric and agreeable. In the special instance of the Metropolitan, the scenery furnished by Boris Anisfeld was so sumptuously beautiful as to be alone almost worth the production. Geraldine Farrar was effective in the title rôle and Adamo Didur, as Giorgio d'Assol looked like an historical portrait, gave a masterly study in jaunty villainy, and sang at his best. But alas for the tenor! The Spaniard Lazaro resembled nothing so much as a human mosquito, and the music gave no chance for him to display the exceptional range of his voice. With a tenor like Muratore, who could look and act the hero of the dire conspiracy, as well as sing the music, "La Reine Fiammette" might have had a triumph. But it was doomed beforehand by the casting of one part. It perished a costly sacrifice to a tenor.

As to "Manon"

"Manon" has been in the repertoire of the Metropolitan on and off for a good many years. The present revival comes after an absence of four years. It is marked by a restoration of the Cours la Reine scene, which had previously been omitted under the management of Mr. Gatti-Casazza. But cutting an opera is now almost a mania at the Metropolitan. The gambling act (the fourth of the five laid at the Hôtel de Transylvanie) is now dropped instead, just as it is in cities like Monte Carlo, where such a thing as cheating at cards on the stage or off, could not, of course, be so much as dreamed of. Indisputably a good deal of "Manon" is too light to make its full effect in the huge Metropolitan, but the same thing is true of many other operas habitually given there. It seems rather ridiculous to excuse the lightness of "Manon" and penalize the length. But the practice seems to be growing at the Metropolitan. It is true that in Paris the gambling act was cut out during the war, but during the war every theater in Paris had to be closed before 11 p. m. New York is not living under a war-time régime, and when Mr. Jerome suppressed Canfield he supposedly made the local stage safe for diversions so little harmful to an audience as the gambling scene in the Hôtel de Transylvanie.

The revival of "Manon" brings the season's French roster for the Metropolitan to eight. A ninth opera, "Le Coq d'Or," is sung in French, but it is a Russian opera which cannot conveniently be sung in Russian by the Metropolitan Company, and is not to be counted among the French works. Early in the season Halévy's "grand" opera, "La Juive," was revived with much splendor. Together with that work, "Le Prophète," "Samson et Dalila," "Faust," and "Carmen," make a very presentable nucleus of standard French pieces around which to build the French list of the Metropolitan Opera House. The season has added to these "L'Oiseau Bleu," "Marouf," and now "Manon," making a total of eight French operas out of a grand total for the season of probably 40 operas.

"L'Oiseau Bleu"

"L'Oiseau Bleu," as all the world knows, occupies a special place. To start with, it had the glamour of a "world premiere." Then, it was connected with the visit of Mr. Maeterlinck to this country, a visit which has not turned out just as had been expected. And musically it is the product of the Metropolitan's new and accomplished French conductor, Albert Wolff.

As a production nothing was spared to make it successful, including scenery of great elaboration on the imaginative brush of Boris Anisfeld and a remarkably strong distribution of the long list of characters. There is melody a-plenty in the score, and evidently the house hopes that it may take the place in the repertoire formerly occupied by "Hänsel und Gretel." So far it has shown good drawing power and that hope may be realized. But one can hardly maintain that "L'Oiseau Bleu" occupies a really typical place in the French repertoire of the Metropolitan.

"Marouf" presents a sad case of miscasting. As a play it is amusing, a genuine enchantment from the Arabian Nights. Mr. Rabaud's score is a delightful piece of modern music, the work of a master of technique. But the opera has always lacked here the right comedian for the very diverting rôle of Marouf himself—the poor shoe-maker who finally marries the Sultan's daughter. Giuseppe de Luca, who has had the part, sings the music with fine skill; but Mr. de Luca's French is so indistinct that the text, which in this opera is of unusual importance, is largely lost when he sings, and his

comedy is far from being in the right vein. In spite of all the stage pageantry and much that is admirable in the musical execution, "Marouf" has not gained the place in the affections of the public that its merits deserve. Of course the house is too large—it was written for the little auditorium of the Paris Opéra Comique. But a comedian of authority and dominating personality, with a clear French diction, should obviate that difficulty and "get it over" even in such a vast auditorium as the Metropolitan.

Other French Works

"Samson et Dalila," "Le Prophète," "La Juive," "Faust," and "Carmen" all seem to be in the house to stay, though "Carmen" is sorely in need of new costumes, new scenery, and a general "restudying." This year the Valpurgis Night scene in "Faust," restored with such blares of managerial trumpets three years ago, has been dropped. But it is worth noting that the majority of the French operas which last at the Metropolitan are part of the "grand" repertoire. The operas comiques, which Mr. Gatti-Casazza admittedly prefers, often go the way of "Mireille" and "La Reine Fiammette."

For next season there is already talk of adding to the French list Charpentier's "Louise" and Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys." The former is, of course, exceedingly familiar to New York. Mr. Gatti-Casazza has often said he would not give it until he should have in the company the artists that could make it possible for him to give it as well as Oscar Hammerstein used to give it. "Le Roi d'Ys" would be entirely new. Just why it has been persistently neglected here would be hard to say. This work, based on the Breton legend of the city engulfed in the sea, is one of the most interesting and characteristic operas ever written in France. "Louise" is musically of far less worth. But there are dramatic qualities of universal appeal in "Louise" that give it almost a right of way into any opera house of first class pretensions.

And now let us consider without detail some of the things that are not given at the Metropolitan. No opera by Gluck is now in the repertoire of the house, although Mr. Gatti-Casazza has done more for Gluck in the past than any and all other opera managers the country has known. Neither is any other of the earlier French classics given there—nothing by Rameau, or Méhul, or Cherubini. If the mid-nineteenth century is perhaps well enough represented, modern opera is neglected. "Pelléas et Mélisande" would not have an ideal frame in the Metropolitan, though the visiting Chicago-Philadelphia Company gave it there more than once. Moreover, "Pelléas et Mélisande" requires a very special cast, or silence is preferable. But how about "Gwendoline," or the magnificent "Briéis" fragment, of Chabrier; how about that "Louise" of the Burgundian countryside by Xavier Leroux, "Le Chemineau"; how about "Scemo," the remarkable Corsican opera by Alfred Bachelet, one of the conductors at the Paris Opéra and one of the most original opera writers that France has produced; how about "Habanera," a singularly fascinating work by Raoul Laparra, who, though a Frenchman, has written music of Spain with adoring worship of Spanish color and rhythms?

A well-a-day! There are all sorts of delightful possibilities for an increasing French repertoire at the Metropolitan Opera House—possibilities that no one seems extremely keen on improving. For a happier future, let us, however, always revel in hope!

JOSEF HOFMANN AS A COMPOSER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Josef Hofmann, the pianist, appearing in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of March 13, presented a group of pieces composed by himself, comprising an intermezzo in A major, an impromptu in G minor, a berceuse in B flat major, and a set of variations, with fugue, in F major. This group was third and last on his program, the other two groups being selected from the works of Schumann and Chopin. Mr. Hofmann's pieces are of the sort that are wont to take the prize in composers' competitions, being conventional in their subject-matter and academically perfect in their form. They satisfy one inexorable requirement of judges who stand on the doctrines of the schools, that, namely, of being melodious. Furthermore, the pieces meet a desire, if not a requirement, of such judges, in that they abound in erudite technical difficulties for the performer to overcome.

Tuneful, then, the intermezzo, impromptu, berceuse, and variations are; and, in addition to that, complex. Wherefore they might be described, forsooth, as examples of art concealed by art. Wherefore they could, on the contrary, be described as mediocrity covered up with artifice. For mediocre, without much question, the thematic material of the pieces generally is; or if not that, it is forcibly invented stuff, being made up of strains of music which, granted they are not exactly like other airs one could mention, are commonplace in their harmonic derivation, graceless in their contour, and uninspired in their sentiment.

Nothing of which remark is to the discredit of the pianist's endeavor to vary the routine of his programs with something new. Nothing of which, either, is to the dispraise of his playing. Mr. Hofmann performed his own pieces and the others on his program with all imaginable mastery and charm. No pianist understands better than he how to put an audience at ease, and none knows how to present his message with less resort to virtuoso pretenses.

CAMILLE MAUCLAIR AND HIS WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Camille Maclair was, some 10 or 15 years ago, one of the most discerning art critics in France. His essays on impressionism, and his numerous very attractive articles in magazines devoted to plastic art, earned him a good deal of attention at a very early age; much was expected of him, perhaps even impossible things. As a young man, he seemed to have absorbed all the manifestations of French art—literary as well as plastic and musical. There was no art movement in which he was not concerned; he was to be found with Stéphane Mallarmé, he was one of the founders of the "Théâtre de l'Œuvre," and he took up the cudgels on behalf of Renoir and Claude Monet at a time when these two great painters were still being attacked.

Well Informed Critic

The precocity of Mr. Maclair's intellect was almost unbelievable. But little by little, and even rather rapidly, his alertness seemed to become more and more restricted, and this critic, who had been one of the best informed at a period when others are usually still engaged in striking out their path and sorting out their views, grew to be conservative in the middle of his career. No movement of modern art has succeeded, these last 10 years, in satisfying Mr. Maclair, and the young people who seemed to find in him a director of conscience were compelled gradually to turn their back on him. By merely reading his present opinions, one would risk being unjust in judging of the man. The writer, and one can still read with a good deal of profit his "L'Art en Silence," that remarkable book of literary essays, and several no less interesting chapters on painting in his works entitled "Idées Vivantes" and "De Watteau à Whistler." Mr. Maclair has also appeared before the public in the character of musical critic, or, more precisely, of music-loving man of letters. There is not much to be said in favor of his "Histoire de la Musique Européenne de 1850 à 1914," a work of rather hasty composition, and containing a fair number of errors of judgment; but his "La Religion de la Musique," which was most favorably received by the French public some seven or eight years ago, is a book to be reckoned with, and the same must be said of his new volume, "Les Héros de l'Orchestre" (Fischbacher, Paris), published quite recently.

Reverence for Music

From the titles of his books alone it may be seen that Mr. Maclair takes music seriously. He does not merely like it, he reveres it, and one may even feel inclined to think that he exaggerates a little. This volume, "Les Héros de l'Orchestre," contains a number of essays which appeared before and during the war in a Parisian musical magazine, and they deal with such subjects as Beethoven, Bach, Gluck, Chopin, Schumann, Paderewski, and Karasavina; that is to say, they cover a wide field. Following these "Figures," as he styles them, Mr. Maclair gives us, under the title of "Emotions," a few fragments of his musical impressions.

It is always difficult to give to a volume consisting of separate articles the appearance of order, of method, of form. But the attempt should at least be made, and in default of a more organic order, that of chronology might at least be advisable. It is impossible to conceive why Mr. Maclair should have placed a chapter devoted to Bach after those dealing with the ninth symphony and the mass in D minor. It is all the more regrettable because the chapter on Bach, entitled "En marge de J. S. Bach," gives us some excellent enlightenment, not on Bach, but on Mr. Maclair, who tells us that he had the good fortune of attaining to the age of 18 without ever having heard anything but classical music, so that, in his own words, "when I came to know opera, operetta, and the light melodramatic or jovial music, they gave me the peculiarly disagreeable impression of ugliness."

The Opening Chapter

If Mr. Maclair had begun his book with this chapter, as it would have seemed logical, the whole would have become more comprehensible, if not more admissible, and the title as well as the general tone of the work would have been more easily grasped. Instead of this, the book opens with a chapter entitled "En Ecoute la Neuvième," which some readers may perhaps think sublime, but which will strike others as full of the most extravagant phraseology and the most intolerable exaltation. Beethoven is successively, almost indeed simultaneously, compared with Michael Angelo, Neptune, Jacob, and Shakespeare. When he consents to forget the "heroes," and begins to speak of musicians and of music like one who is aware of the weakness as well as the greatness of his subject, he strikes nearer home. The chapter entitled "Devant la Tombe de Schumann" is a true and moving sketch of that great composer, in dealing with whom Mr. Maclair is particularly happy. He knows his work intimately and devotes a little sketch of excellent quality to him, speaking of him very becomingly as a poet. With Chopin he is less fortunate, and seems reduced to a guarded and constrained style in dealing with the unique composer of the "Préludes." The romanticism of Chopin is Polish and very different from the German romanticism of Schumann; the expressions which may serve well for the latter become almost vulgar when they are applied to the former.

For one of the chapters there can be nothing but praise: that devoted to Gluck. With his serious but never tedious reference to documents, Mr. Maclair reconstructs a portrait and a history of Gluck which is more correct than and very different from the ideas most of us have formed for ourselves of that great master by thinking solely of his last, most brilliant, but also shortest, period. The world is apt to think only of the composer of the "Orpheus" and the "Iphigénie" and "Alceste," and to fail to remember that previous to writing these he was a successful composer of light operas in the Italian manner. This slow transformation of his style, this metamorphosis of a musician, is one of the most curious examples the history of music has to offer; curious even in comparison with the more recent case of Verdi writing, as he did, "Falstaff" and "Otello" after "Aida" and "Il Trovatore."

But it is chiefly when the poet speaks most profoundly and discreetly in Mr. Maclair that he writes really individual pages and adds something to contemporary musical criticism that must attract readers of taste. Camille Maclair once wrote refined and touching poems in his "Sonnettes d'Automne" and "Le Sang parle," and he has listened in days gone by, at the gatherings in the Rue de Rome on Tuesdays to the exquisite improvisations of the passing fancies of Stéphane Mallarmé. As long as he remains in the poetical atmosphere of Mr. Maclair is excellent, as in "Images de Concerts" and "La Musique et la Douleur," but when he roars with enthusiasm his voice and his style become hoarse.

It must be insisted that the San Carlos at present is the brightest and most encouraging place in the capital. It is a dainty opera house, well arranged and furnished in gilt and crimson and good brown leather, and makes a contrast to most of the other theaters, which are neither elegant nor comfortable, and by no means always clean. Here we have at least something nice and civilized, and people, including a fair proportion of the Portuguese aristocrats, back again looking and dressing at their best. Here one gets the atmosphere of a capital in which, not noticeably, many other places in Lisbon. The seating accommodation is of two classes only, and in this is seen the fact that the humbler classes are as yet far from appreciation of this form of art. There are the stalls on the floor, and five tiers of boxes, something over a hundred of them, all the way upward to the top, while the space from the entrance doors to the ceiling at the end opposite the proscenium is occupied by, alas! one of the grandest and largest royal boxes ever made. Underneath it now are the inevitable initials, "R. P."

NEW ERA IN LISBON OPERA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—Opera in the capital of Portugal has considerable traditions. The opera house of unpretentious exterior—for what does the facade of a theater matter to operatic productions?—is tucked away in a quiet little square off the fashionable shopping center. The San Carlos Theater, as it is really called, was built at the close of the eighteenth century on the model of the Scala at Milan. National and other circumstances, of course, would never permit of San Carlos establishing an educative value, or making itself a name for artistic greatness such as would remotely compare with the Scala; for Portugal is not Italy; neither tastes nor resources are at all the same. But still San Carlos has certain advantages, and has made use of them.

Lisbon after all is not so badly situated on what might be termed the operatic routes and roads as one without knowledge and experience might at first imagine; she is by no means off the map, or at so extreme a corner as might appear. Besides, the difficulties in obtaining the services of the best artists are not so great as some might think, and for this reason Lisbon is the chief port of departure for the great cities of South America, where music is loved as well as anywhere, and where the people are prepared to pay even a little more than those of other countries for what they most desire. Hence the finest singers from Italy, France, and elsewhere have in due course wended their way through the peninsula to Lisbon en route to the Americas, and what more natural, inevitable, and desirable from every point of view than that at Lisbon they should sing in opera?

Special Advantages

By this it is not meant to suggest that the opera here has lived on pickings, as it were, and that it has been a production of cheap makeshifts, anything that could be snatched at an occasion offered, for Portugal has been almost as well able to pay for such entertainment as many other countries, and has been of a prodigious disposition in the matter. It is simply that there have occasionally been special advantages, and they have been of some assistance to the musical growth of Lisbon.

It may fairly and accurately be said that the Italian opera now in progress at the San Carlos is artistically, and in some other ways, the very best thing in Portugal. More than that, it is the very best thing produced for a whole decade. It is a bright spot of art, culture, beauty, amid much, very much, in Portuguese life at this period that is most material, sadly sordid. And in its way, it is a good sign, an augury of better and brighter times that may be coming speedily. For it is the curious truth that this is the first real season of Italian opera at the San Carlos since the hurrying days of the revolution of 1910. Since that time Lisbon has had the revolutionary tendencies to contend against all the time, and for half the period the war as well. The masses of the Portuguese people, to be candid, are not by any means trained to the enjoyment or appreciation of anything better than a loud musical comedy or a strong melodrama, and would, for choice, perhaps, rather be without music than otherwise.

Beginnings Anew

But now is the time for new beginnings, the war being over, and the world starting anew. And so, though there is still talk of more revolutions in Portugal, though bombs explode in the streets, guns are fired, and arrests of notabilities are made, though cabarets are in a state of continual crisis, it is yet felt that now is an opportunity for San Carlos again, and the opportunity is being bravely made the most of. The old aristocracy, together with the most important new element, the people who have become rich in the last few years, have been appealed to for their financial support, so as to make the best Italian opera possible again, and they have responded excellently. The subscription for the season amounts, so we are told,

to 260 contos—a conto being 1000 escudos, and an escudo about the same normally as an American dollar but less than half as much on the exchange at present. In the circumstances a subscription of \$260,000 for a short operatic season is not to be thought a small thing.

The company that controls these operatic affairs has been criticized for its selection of the program and artists, but much of the criticism is exaggerated. It is said that the management fail to appreciate a considerable development that has taken place in Lisbon musical taste and education in recent years, but it might be answered that in operatic affairs a beginning has to be made, and that, anyhow, what is good enough for Paris should serve Lisbon reasonably well. There is a grumble that Wagner is neglected, that there are no new works, and that there is too much stuff in the list in the nature of Massenet's "Thaïs," with which the season opened, and "Mefistofeles." There are other complaints, but the truth is that, taking one point with another, the present Lisbon season will bear comparison with opera produced almost anywhere outside the two or three greatest centers, and is in every way a high-class entertainment worthily presented. The orchestra itself is quite splendid and calls for high praise. When you have Maria Gay at her best, Giovanni Zenatello, and some others, what more could one reasonably wish in Lisbon?

Brightest Place in Capital

It must be insisted that the San Carlos at present is the brightest and most encouraging place in the capital. It is a dainty opera house, well arranged and furnished in gilt and crimson and good brown leather, and makes a contrast to most of the other theaters, which are neither elegant nor comfortable, and by no means always clean. Here we have at least something nice and civilized, and people, including a fair proportion of the Portuguese aristocrats, back again looking and dressing at their best. Here one gets the atmosphere of a capital in which, not noticeably, many other places in Lisbon. The seating accommodation is of two classes only, and in this is seen the fact that the humbler classes are as yet far from appreciation of this form of art. There are the stalls on the floor, and five tiers of boxes, something over a hundred of them, all the way upward to the top, while the space from the entrance doors to the ceiling at the end opposite the proscenium is occupied by, alas! one of the grandest and largest royal boxes ever made. Underneath it now are the inevitable initials, "R. P."

A Fault in Design

If José de Costa who designed the theater had known what the manners of the Portuguese of today would call for, he might have made a wider passage down the middle of the stalls; for here, during the unduly prolonged intervals, many people congregate, and there is more gossiping and curious inspection of the human contents of the house than even takes place at similar institutions in other cities. As for the crush in this narrow gangway, it is indeed a fearful thing! On the opening night and ever since, the house has been filled to the last seat, and fully booked up long beforehand. Little more need be added in connection with the production of "Thaïs," with which, as has been mentioned, the season opened. A stronger choice might certainly have been made, but Massenet's work was satisfactorily given. Geneviève Vix sang well; in the first part of the opera she did best. The baritone was Montesanto, who has an agreeable voice when it is not forced too much, and a keen dramatic temperament. The bass, Glazioula, was also praised. Under the conductorship of Pedro Blanch, the orchestra acquitted itself most excellently. And thus did a new era begin, an era which is not without importance.

AUGUSTA COTTLOW AND MACDOWELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Miss Augusta Cottlow, the pianist, appearing in Aeolian Hall on the evening of March 12, presented certain unfamiliar pieces of MacDowell's, "Of Bre'r Rabbit," "Nautlius," "From the Depths," and "Danse Andalouse." Another number not in the everyday repertoire of pianists was a piece of Liszt, the polonaise in E major, touched up with a final cadenza by Cottlow. These selections, along with works by Brahms and Chopin, comprised her program.

Miss Cottlow undoubtedly is what none too many American pianists are, though what all ought to be, an authority in the music of MacDowell. She has an insight and a tact which enable her to individualize the most famous of American composers and make him stand forth and speak in his own character, rather than in that of a follower of Brahms, Grieg, or somebody else. Having studied deeply into the heart of this writer, she has found him to be, in his more serious moods, merely calm and self-contained, whereas others have found him austere; again, she has discerned that in his lighter moods he but chats good-naturedly, whereas others have supposed him attempting clownish jokes. There is, briefly, a biographical verity in her MacDowell interpretations that places her far above those of the majority of pianists, including many who as technicians considerably surpass her. So, too, with Busoni, as far as his genius has modified the Liszt polonaise. Miss Cottlow may be said to interpret Busoni better than he interprets himself. She had but a moment to show it on the occasion of this recital; but in that brief, rippling moment in the cadenza, she affirmed her special gift beyond dispute.

MUSICAL PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Now when pantomimes, cinema festivals, Pierrot troupes and other amusements for children hold undivided sway, one may look back on the year's activities and endeavor to calculate the likelihood of a full musical season in 1920.

In 1919 opera waxed and waned and waxed again. Mr. Verbruggen reached a zenith of popular acclaim, and his orchestra, which was to cost the New South Wales government £12,000, actually finished the year with a credit balance to its account. The State of Victoria awoke musically, called public meetings, and generally bestirred itself in an endeavor, still unhappily incomplete, to found its own permanent orchestra. Dame Nellie Melba, after her strenuous work behind the lines during the war period when Australia offered an appropriate scene for philanthropic endeavor, joined the victors in their rejoicing.

Opera's Progress

Judging by results, which is the usual standard in this material world, the opera company under the management of J. C. Williamson has come through its preliminary stage and may even hope in the near future to become a matured organization. The most pleasing and hopeful sign in its development is the rapid improvement of Australian singers, some of whom 12 months ago were not only amateurs but had no stage experience whatever. It is not so much that these artists stand out as exceptional but that they do, unconsciously it may be, feel that a community sense is essential to the right management of operatic scene. One selfishly hopes that they will remain in the Commonwealth, as they are needed not only to maintain this nucleus of a national opera, but also to attract back to their homeland some of its most famous songsters.

On very good authority it is learned that Mr. Verbruggen will almost double his personal remuneration in his estimate to the government for his year's work. This is intended to cover his orchestral activities, which up to the present have been financially unrewarded. On the same authority it is known that a personal friend is ready to engage him for an even higher sum to conduct orchestral and chamber-music concerts throughout the Commonwealth. This "no-trump" declaration may, of course, be doubted by a wise government, in which case the cards might be forced to the table.

Artist and Business Man

That the man is a great musical administrator—one carefully refrains from superlatives such as colossal genius—is clear to all who have witnessed his work in Sydney. That he is also an equally clever business man is fully as clear. This combination of the artistic and commercial qualities is rare. We see it well exemplified in Melba and Beecham, two of the strongest figures in contemporary British music. Of these three, Verbruggen, Melba, Beecham, the latter's art is least affected, which is perhaps the first reason why he dominates artistic endeavor to a somewhat lesser degree. Verbruggen has precedence of all interpretative musicians in Australasia.

Planes and pluck notwithstanding, Australia is seriously affected by its isolated position, and this is specially true of its musicians. We have lost—temporarily, let us hope—two more very talented young artists, Max Pirani and Miss Doubleday. Miss Doubleday is a violinist of great intrinsic capacity. Had she only some little of the alloy called human temperament she would be among the stars. Her playing is characterized by perfect intonation, facility, and correctness in her left hand. The right hand does not act as the spark which should cause her work to glow, and to touch the hearer beneath the surface.

Max Pirani is one of those rarities, an all-round musician; that is to say that his education, both in London and New York, with Max Vogrich and others, was planned on very broad lines. He had been delighting small but appreciative audiences here with his pianoforte recitals. It is most regrettable that such capable musicians should be obliged to live and work outside their native country, but it can offer them nothing but teaching and a few straggling concerts.

National Musical Paper

Roland Foster, who was recently in America and Europe on holiday, has returned to the New South Wales State Conservatorium, Sydney. In his absence he was appointed chief of the singing staff. He returns with many impressions gleaned in the fertile fields of vocal training, Paris, London, New York, Brussels. Roland Foster has also been appointed editor of the State Conservatorium Monthly, a musical periodical which it is hoped will become a national musical paper. Musicians of note throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand will be invited to contribute to their wisdom.

Messrs. Chappell, music publishers of London, New York, and Melbourne, have decided to help with the orchestral concerts in Melbourne. The Lady Northcote Orchestra Trust has an income which enables them to give at the most four concerts per annum. On this orchestral taste is being built. Chappell generosity will enable the number of concerts to be increased to eight, and may possibly cause some-

body to raise a few thousands in the hope that cheap orchestral concerts may be given on Sunday afternoons or evenings, so that the workers might really benefit. It is only thus that any real cultural change can be effected.

UNFAMILIAR AND DULL BEETHOVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Beethoven, "The Death of a Hero"—Cantata for soprano, bass, and chorus, presented under the auspices of the Beethoven Association, by Julia Griffiths, soprano; Fred Patton, bass; a group of singers from the Schola Cantorum, and a group of players from the Symphony Society, San Francisco, conductor, Aeolian Hall, New York, evening of March 14, 1920. The performance was said to be the first in the United States. On the program was another interesting Beethoven work, the cantata "To My Distant Beloved" (George Hamlin, tenor).

NEW YORK, New York.—Youthful composers may take heart. For though they may find it difficult to interest the public in their uninspired efforts, though they may be unable to make people remain seated to hear their pieces to the end, and though they may cause somebody in one part of the house to say, "Too much impressionism for me!" and somebody in another part to say, "Too much cubism for me!" and walk out, they may nevertheless rest assured that, do their worst, they cannot equal in sheer dullness the young man, Beethoven, who wrote the cantata, "The Death of a Hero."

The public was in duty bound, of course, to listen attentively to this cantata, which has scarcely been known hitherto, except to scholars and compilers of musical catalogues. And that duty was most solemnly discharged by the large audience which the Beethoven Association called out to its fifth concert. And the same way with the rondo in B flat major for piano and orchestra, which to Beethoven was evidently a mere practice score, and which is about as interesting to hear performed, even with the accomplished Mr. Ganz as soloist, as the morning calisthenics of the Russian Ballet are to see gone through. And then, the song cycle upon which Mr. Hamlin enthusiastically spent his powers; surely few more dreary vocal works are presented in the course of a season than this.

But the evening had its bright moments, the most noteworthy among them coming in the earlier portions of the serenade for D major, for flute, violin and viola, in which exquisitely written three-part music was brilliantly played by Messrs. Barrère, Tiniot, and Pollani. Really, chamber music to be completely heard ought never to be in more than three parts, and no more than two of the instruments concerned in it should have the same color. But such a theory will not stand, after all; for the ear is not satisfied with mere intelligibility. It wants also sonority and harmonic richness, which nothing less than a four-voiced combination furnishes.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Rule for Good Taste

Believe me, if we want art to begin at home, as it must, we must clear our houses of troublesome superfluities that are forever in our way: conventional comforts that are no real comforts. . . . If you want a golden rule that will fit everybody, this is it: "Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful."

And if we apply that rule strictly, we shall in the first place show the builders and such-like servants of the public what we really want, as the phrase goes; and in the second place, we shall surely have more money to pay for decent houses.

Perhaps it will not try your patience too much if I lay before you my idea of the fittings necessary to the sitting room of a healthy person.

First a bookcase with a great many books in it: next a table that will keep steady when you write or work at it; then several chairs that you can move, and a bench that you can sit or lie upon; next a cupboard with drawers; next, unless either the bookcase, or the cupboard be very beautiful with painting or engravings, such as you can afford, only not stoppings, but real works of art on the wall; or else the wall itself must be ornamented with some beautiful and restful pattern; we shall also want a vase or two to put flowers in, which latter you must have sometimes, especially if you live in a town. Then there will be the fireplace of course, which in our climate is bound to be the chief object in the room. That is all we shall want, especially if the floor be good. . . . I admit that a small carpet which can be hauled out of the room in two minutes will be useful, and we must also take care that it is beautiful, or it will annoy us terribly.

This simplicity you may make as costly as you please or can, on the other hand: you may hang your walls with tapestry instead of whitewash or paper; or you may cover them with mosaic, or have them frescoed by a great painter: all this is not luxury, if it be done for beauty's sake, and not for show; it does not break our golden rule: have nothing in your houses which you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful.—From "Hopes and Fears for Art," by William Morris.

The Laughing Rill

A merry rill,
With flashing steps, comes down the hill.

Down the hill,
And strewn with bubbles, stops to hide
And laugh its fill.

And mirror on its dimpled tide
The grass that overhangs its side;
And laughing still,
Among the rocks, it turns to glide
Down to the mill.

—Innes Randolph.

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The Knowledge Which Is of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE capacity of the human mind for misquotation is apparently unlimited. It will have it that Gray wrote, "Pursue the even tenor of their way," though Gray wrote nothing of the kind; it insists on converting something Addison never said into the proverb, "He who hesitates is lost;" and it indulges in another freak of the same description, at the expense of Mr. Alexander Pope, in the saying, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Now what Mr. Pope, who, be it said, must surely come next to Shakespeare in saving the world the trouble of thinking by providing it with figures of speech, really wrote was, "A little learning is a dangerous thing." The difference is immense, and what Alexander of Twickenham, who, in composing "The Essay on Criticism," enjoyed the help and advice of Henry of Battersea, that metaphysician of the seven senses, actually intended is probably indicated by the words. Learning is the culture of the schools, and a little of it, if only the victim takes to displaying it, may easily make him as ridiculous as Monsieur Jourdain. Knowledge, on the other hand, is the result of the mastery of facts, and, though it can, is very much less likely to become a danger to its possessor.

At the very beginning it must, however, be explained that there are facts and facts. There are the supposititious facts which constitute the knowledge of this world, a knowledge which properly regarded is really the learning of Mr. Pope's epigram, and which, for this very reason, in the words of that great philosophic treatise, written by Paul, for the benefit of the Church in Corinth, is that wisdom of this world which is foolishness to Principle. On the other hand there are the scientific facts of Spirit, the foolishness of Principle, which is wiser than all the learning of men. These facts constitute an absolute understanding of Principle; and they are summed up in what the Greek text of the New Testament defines as *ἐπιστήμη*, the full, exact, or scientific knowledge of God.

It is this knowledge which really is all that need concern any man. The knowledge of this world is, indeed, of the nature of the apples of Sodom,

"Like to the apples on the Dead Sea's shore,
All ashes to the taste."

Of what avail would the dropping of that other apple, in the orchard at Woolsthorpe, have been to the man who walked on the waters of Galilee in spite of the theory of gravitation? To what end need the man who fed the multitude have pursued the study of economics? What purpose would a mastery of biology have served to the man who bade Lazarus come forth from the tomb in the garden at Bethany? The knowledge of Jesus the Christ began where the learning of this world ends, at the dividing line between realities and their counterfeits. The riddle in the mirror of Paul was to him already the reality seen face to face.

The physicist, the economist, the biologist, strenuously repudiate the Science and philosophy of the New Testament, or take refuge in the Aristotelian theory of aëria, or the Humist definition of a miracle. For this very reason the necessity for the fulfillment of the demand of Christ Jesus becomes obvious. He that believes in the Christ must demonstrate the availability of the Christ, Truth, if he expects to gain the credence of the world. The world commonly accepts only the evidence of its senses, even if this evidence, tested by Principle, actually is foolishness. Jesus the Christ realized this, and met humanity, in his pity, in the path of its ignorance. But this was possible only because he understood the nothingness of this ignorance, and not because he, in any way, shared in it. The full depth of that ignorance is, however, comprehensible only to one who understands the utter nothingness of matter, not in its Platonic or Berkeleyan limited significance, but as noumenon and phenomenon, cause and effect, in the way explained by Christ Jesus, and taught in Christian Science.

The evidence of the senses, then, which summed up and analyzed is human learning, must be relegated to its native nothingness through an understanding of the nothingness of the senses themselves; the noumenon, that is to say, must follow the phenomenon to limbo. Mrs. Eddy makes this perfectly clear, in one comprehensive paragraph, on page 325 of Science and Health: "Paul had a clear sense of the demands of Truth upon mortals physically and spiritually, when he said: 'Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.' But he, who is begotten of the beliefs of the flesh and serves them, can never reach in this world the divine heights of our Lord. The time cometh when the spiritual origin of man, the divine Science which ushered Jesus into human presence, will be understood and demonstrated." The fact of course is that the vanity of human learning, the pride of intellectual accomplishment, is inbred in this belief of human generation, and its continuance is assured in proportion to the lust of the flesh. That is why human learning, the very moment it fails to be subject to Principle, is the setting up of false gods; and that is why the wisdom of men,

themselves the outcome of the passions of the senses, is foolishness to God, infinite Spirit.

Produce your idols, demanded Isaiah, and convince me that they are gods. The King James translator made idol into strong reasons, and what a man's strong reasons but his false gods. The law and the prophets were a sustained indictment of these idols, an indictment narrowed and much more closely defined in the New Testament, when the old dispensation had given place to the new, the Hebrew ideal of the tribal God, Jehovah, to the Christians' ideal of infinite Principle. With this tremendous change the learning of the scribes and Pharisees wilted into a new sensuous intellectualism, and there arose in its place a demonstrable Science. The human mind in its unconscious effort to counterfeit Truth with what today is known as natural science, made, naturally enough, a little learning a dangerous thing. But a little knowledge of Truth is not a dangerous thing: it is the beginning of all knowledge.

There is no vanity and no intellectualism in the study of Truth: there is on the contrary a very real, because a very understanding, humility. A man no longer pretends, with the false modesty of the human mind, that he does not know what he does know, and that he does not glory in this knowledge. But he gives the glory where it belongs, to Principle, and not to a human brain. He stands, and he knows it, for the first time in his life, called upon to prove by demonstration what he says. The works done by Jesus of Nazareth he must do also; and in the effort to do them he learns the difference between humility and humiliation. But he learns also where the power of Jesus really lay, not in the human mind, but in the divine Mind; not in the senses, but in Principle; not in matter, but in Spirit. To become the disciple of Jesus, he must learn to walk in the footsteps of the Christ. He must utterly deny his material self. He must set aside the adding of field to field for the acquirement of true substance; he must exclude sensuality from his thought, and recognize only the things of Spirit; he must lose sight of self in the recognition of man. Thus he will learn to think not even in hemispheres but in infinity. This is the wisdom of God.

The Charcoal-Burner

He lives within the hollow wood,
From one clear dell he seldom ranges;

His daily toil in solitude
Revolves, but never changes. . . .

I love to watch the pale blue spire
His watchful labor buds above it;

I track the woodland by his fire,
And, seen afar, I love it.

It seems among the serious trees
The emblem of a living pleasure.

As with a tuneful measure,
And dream not that such humdrum ways

Fold naught of nature's charm
Around him;

The mystery of soundless days
Hath sought for him and found him. . . .

Within his horny hand he holds
The warm brood of the ruddy squirrel;

Their bushy mother storms and scolds,
But knows no sense of peril.

The dormouse shares his crumb of cheese,
His homeward trudge the rabbits follow;

He finds, in angles of the trees,
The cup-nest of the swallow. . . .

—Edmund Gosse.

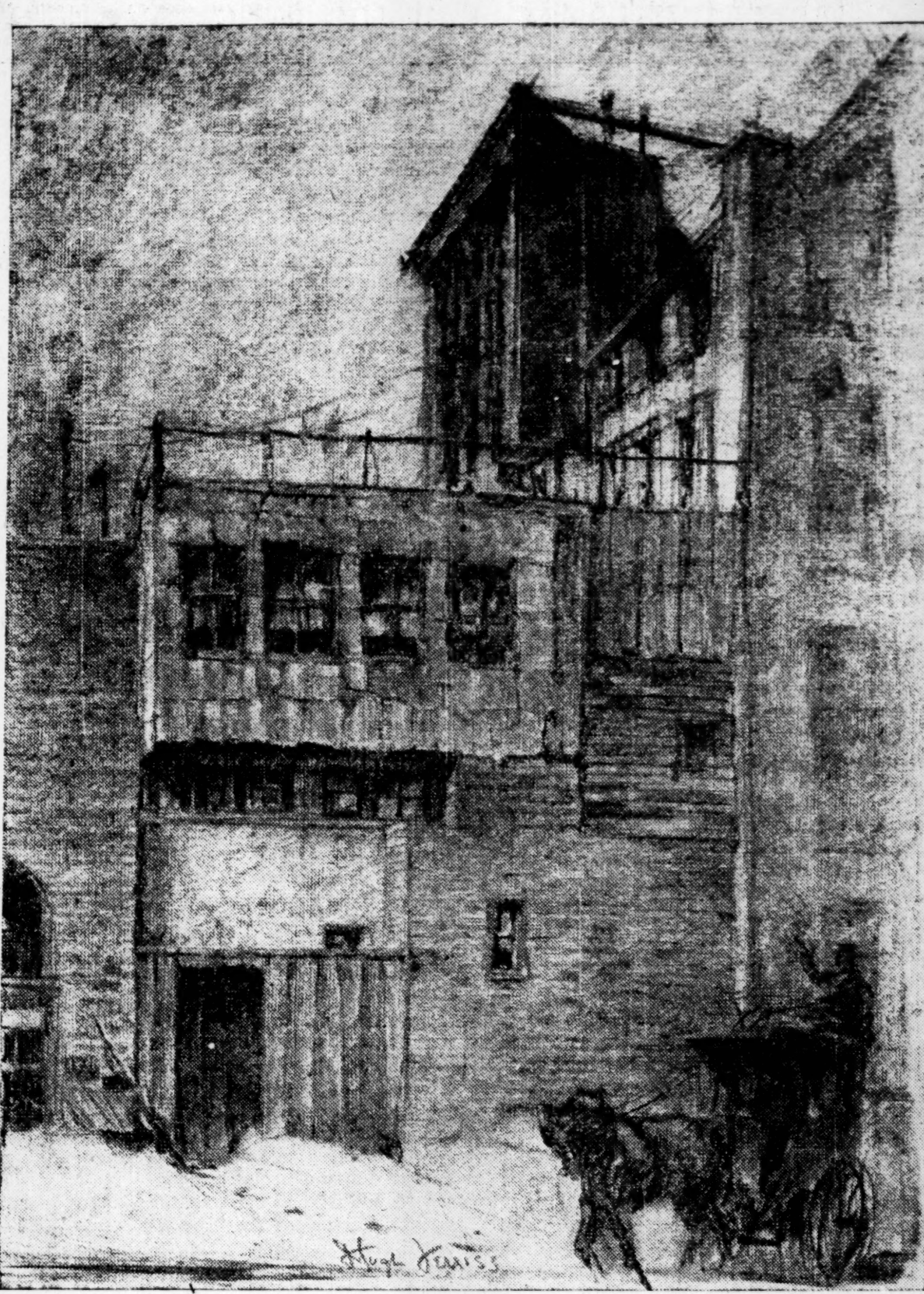
A Genuine Singer's Heart

Cheyne Road, Chelsea,
7th Dec. 1842.

Dear Tennyson,
Wherever this find you, may it find you well, may it come as a friendly greeting to you. I have just been reading your Poems; I have read certain of them over again, and mean to read them over and over till they become my poems; this fact, with the inferences that lie in it, is of such emphasis in me, I cannot keep it to myself, but must needs acquaint you too with it. If you knew what my relation has been to the thing called English "Poetry" for many years back, you would think such fact almost surprising!

Truly it is long since in any English Book, Poetry or Prose, I have felt the pulse of a real man's heart as I do in this same. A right valiant, true fighting, victorious heart; strong as a lion's, yet gentle, loving and full of music: what I call a genuine singer's heart! there are tones as of the nightingale; low murmurs as of wood-doves at summer noon; everywhere a noble sound as of the free winds and leafy woods. . . . Everywhere one feels as if all were filled with yellow glowing sunlight, some glorious golden vapour; from which form after form bodies itself; naturally, golden forms. In one word, there seems to be a note of "The Eternal Melodies" in this man; for which let all other men be thankful and joyful! Your "Dora" reminds me of the Book of Ruth; in the "Two Voices," which I am told some Reviewer calls "trivial morality," I think of passages in Job. For truth is quite true in Job's time and Ruth's as now.

I know you cannot read German: the more interesting is it to trace in your "Summer Oak" a beautiful kindred to something that is best in Goethe; I mean his "Müllerin" (Miller's daughter) chiefly. . . . very



Studios in Sullivan Street, Washington Square South, New York

strangely too in the "Vision of Sin" I am reminded of my friend Jean Paul. This is not babble, it is speech; true deposition of a volunteer witness. And so I say let us all rejoice somewhat. And so let us all smile rhythmically, all in concert, "the sounding furrows"; and sail forward with new cheer, "beyond the sunset," whither we are bound—

"It may be that the gulfs will wash us down,
It may be we shall touch the happy Isles
And see the great Achilles whom we knew!"

These lines do not make me weep, but there is in me what would fill whole Lachrymatories as I read. But do you, when you return to London, come down to me. . . .

Farewell, dear Tennyson. . . . With very great sincerity (and in great haste) I subscribe myself,
Yours, T. CARLYLE.
—From "Tennyson, a Memoir," by Hallam, Lord Tennyson.

When a Traveler Returneth Home

When a traveler returneth home, let him not leave the countries where he hath traveled altogether behind him, but maintain a correspondence by letters with those of his acquaintance which are of most worth. And let his travel appear rather in his discourse than in his apparel or gesture; and in his discourse, let him be rather advised in his answers than forwards to tell stories; and let it appear that he doth not change his country manners for those of foreign parts, but only prick in some flowers of that he hath learned abroad into the customs of his own country.—Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam.

Elegiacs

From thy far sources, 'mid mountains
airily climbing,
Pass to the rich lowlands, thou busy
sunny river;
Murmuring once, dimpling, pellucid,
limpid, abundant,
Deepening now, widening, swelling,
a lordly river,
Through woodlands steering, with
branches waving above thee,
Through the meadows sinuous,
wondering irriguous;
Towns, hamlets leaving, towns by thee,
bridges across thee,
Pass to palace garden, pass to cities
populous.
Murmuring once, dimpling, 'mid wood-
lands wandering idly,
Now with mighty vessels loaded, a
mighty river. . . .
—Arthur Hugh Clough.

Let Us Pursue It

Let us not confine ourselves to barren words in recognition of virtue. While we see the right, and approve it, too, let us dare to pursue it.—Charles Sumner.

And This in New York!

The studio quarters of Greenwich Village are located in various places—the south side of Washington Square, the little, lost courts and streets and corners everywhere, and—Macdougall Alley, Washington Mews, and the new, rather stately structures on Eighth Street, which are almost too grand for real artists and yet which have attracted more than a few, nevertheless. I suppose that the alley—jutting off from the famous street named Alexander Macdougall—is the best known.

I remember that once, some years ago, I was hurrying, by a short cut, from Eighth Street to Waverly Place, and saw something which made me stop short in amazement. As unexpectedly as though it had suddenly sprung there, I beheld a little street running at right angles from me, parallel with Eighth, but ending, like a cul-de-sac, in houses like those with which it was edged. It was a quaint and foreign-looking little street and seemed entirely out of place in New York—and especially out of place plunged like that into the middle of a block.

But that was not the oddest part of it. In that street stood talking a girl in gorgeous Spanish dress and a man in Moorish costume. The warm reds and greens and russets of their garments made an unbelieveable patch of color in the gray March day. And this in New York!

A friendly truck driver, feeding his horses, saw my bewilderment and laughed. "That's Macdougall's Alley," he volunteered. That meant nothing to me then. "What is it?" I demanded, devoured by curiosity; "the stage door of a theater—or what?"

He laughed again. "It is just Macdougall's Alley!" he repeated, as though that explained everything. So it did when I came to find out about it. The alley and Washington Mews are probably the most famous artist quarters in the city, and some of our biggest painters and sculptors once had studios in one or the other—those that is, that haven't them still. Of course, the picturesquely attired individuals I had caught sight of were models. . . . Naturally they would not have appeared in costume in any other street in New York, but this, you see, was Macdougall Alley, and as my friend, the truck driver, seemed to think that explained everything!—From "Greenwich Village," by Anna Alice Chapin.

Seventeenth Century Venice

Each street hath many several bridges, some more, some lesse, whereof most are stony, and those vaulted with one Arch. The whole number of them is said to be four hundred and fiftie. Almost every channell (whereof there are about

seventy two, even as many as doe answere the number of the Islands whereon the citie is built) hath his land street joyning to it, which is fairly pitched or paved with bricke, and of so convenient a breadth some few of them are, that five or sixe persons may walke together there side by side, and some are so narrow, that but two can walke together, in some but one. Also in many places those land streetes are in both sides of the channell, in some in one side onely, in some few in neither. Moreover there are other little streetes called Calli, which we may more properly call land streets then the other, because they are made in the maine land of the Islands farre from the channells. These also are paved with bricke as the others are; but many of them are much narrower then those by the channells. For I have passed through divers of them which were so narrow, that two men could not without some difficultie walke together in one of them side by side.

The channells (which are called in Latin *curipi* or *asturia*, that is, pretty little armies of the Sea, because they ebbe and flow every sixe houres) are very singular ornaments to the citie, through the which they runne even as the veins doe through the body of a man, and doe disgorge into the Canal li grande, which is the common receptacle of them all. . . . They serve the Venetians instead of streetes to passe with farre more expedition on the same, then they can do on their land streetes, and that by certaine little boates, which they call Gondolas the fayrest that ever I saw in any place. For none of them are open above, but fairly covered, first with some fiftene or sixtene little round peeces of timber that reach from one end to the other, and make a pretty kinde of Arch or vault in the Gondola; then with faire blacke cloth which is turned up at both ends of the boate, to the end that if the passenger meent to be private, he may draw downe the same, and after row so secretly that no man can see him: in the inside the benches are finely covered with blacke leather, and the bottomes of many of them together with the sides under the benches are very neatly garnished with fine linnen cloth, the edge whereof is laced with bonelace: the ends are beautified with two pretty and ingenious devices. For each end hath a crooked thing made in the forme of a Dolphins tale, with the fins very artificially represented, and it seemeth to be tinned over. The Water-men that row these never sit as ours do in London, but alwaies stand, and that at the farther end of the Gondola, sometimes one, but most commonly two; and in my opinion they are altogether as swift as our rowers about London. Of these Gondolas they say there are ten thousand about the citie, whereof sixe thousand are private, serving for the Gentlemen and others, and foure thousand for mercenary men, which get their living by the trade of rowing.—From "Coryat's Crudities," by Thomas Coryat.

"Let My Way Lie Up"

A solitary pedestrian was roaming over the glens and mountains in a wild district of the northern Highlands of Scotland, when a rainbow began to form itself over part of the magnificent landscape. . . . The growing beauty of the apparition insensibly touched his heart with a delightful happiness to which he had for a considerable time been a stranger. As the varied brightness of the arch which as yet was scarcely united, but showed only several glowing fragments, gradually became more vivid, his whole being felt a sympathetic exhilaration; sorrow faded away, and he once more exulted. . . . While he was gazing, the rainbow became perfect, and bound the earth and heaven together in a span of joy. The glory illuminated two mountains, and the glen between them opening up beneath that effulgence appeared to be a majestic entrance into another and more magnificent world. The sides of these two mountains, rent with chasms and tumbling torrents, were steeped in the beautiful stains of the arch, so that the rocks seemed clothed in purple, and the waterfalls to roll down in gold. As the rainbow began to dissolve, the summit of the arch gave way, and the gorgeous colors, forsaking the sky, embodied themselves in a mass of splendor on each side of the glen. For a few moments the edge of each mountain was veiled and hidden in that radiance; but it gradually melted away into colorless air, the atmosphere was again open, and a few showery clouds seen hanging opposite the sun were all that remained to tell of the vanished rainbow.

But all the green fields and all the woods were glittering in freshened beauty—the birds were singing; the cattle lowing on the hills; and the raven and the kite were aloft in the heaven. There was a jubilee—and the lonely man who had been sitting on a rock, entranced in that vision, rose up, and inwardly said: "Let my way lie up that glen, whose glorious portal has vanished; let me walk beneath what was like a triumphal arch but a moment ago, into the solitary magnificence of nature."—Dr. John Wilson, in "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life."

Evening

Water's color at dusk still white;
Sunset's glow in-the-dark gradually
nil.

Windy lotus shakes (like) broken fan;
Wave-moon (like) string (off) jewels.
Crickets chirping answer one another;
Mandarin-ducks sleep, not alone.
Little servant repeatedly announces
night;

Returning steps still hesitate.
—Po Chu-i (literal rendering by Arthur Waley).

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Playing With Fire

ON THE night of the fall of the Bastille, the Duke de Liancourt, having the right of the grand entries, came to the bedroom of Louis XVI with the news of what had happened in Paris. "Why," exclaimed the drowsy monarch, "that is a revolt!" To which the Duke dryly replied, "Sir, it is not a revolt—it is a revolution." When Frederick Ebert, the President of Germany, was told that the troops from Doberitz were marching into Berlin, under Major-General von Lüttwitz, and that Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp had been proclaimed President in his place, he exclaimed that it was a revolt. The supporters of Junkerdom loudly insisted that it was a revolution, and that von Kapp and von Lüttwitz were really only stepping stones to the return of William of Hohenzollern. But the President, Ebert, gauged the situation more accurately than Louis the Locksmith, whereas the Junker Liancourts proved doubly in the wrong. It was a revolt of five days, and on Wednesday night the motor cars of von Kapp and von Lüttwitz were racing out of Berlin, in the rain, with their piles of luggage and of secret papers, to places of greater safety than the capital.

Thus ends the second serious attempt to upset the new régime in Germany. The first was the Spartacist rebellion of 1919; the second, the one which has just collapsed. The Ebert government, which was ousted by General von Lüttwitz's troops, is still sitting in Stuttgart, where it has sought refuge, and from there it has issued a proclamation to the effect that it will return to Berlin on Sunday, and that the Assembly will resume its sittings on Tuesday. But the fact is that the crazy revolutionists have created a condition of things which cannot entirely be surmounted by their flight, through the rain, with their portmanteaux. For a second time the extreme elements of the German social order have been stirred up. The general strike, which was proclaimed in order to overthrow von Kapp, has had a lightning effect, and the escape of General von Lüttwitz, even though with his baggage, has largely discredited the power of the army, which up to now has been such a tremendous force in Germany. Add to this the perpetual pressure of Bolshevism upon the frontiers, and any thinking person can see that the task of Frederick Ebert is by no means so easy as before the departure to Stuttgart.

At the same time care must be taken not to over-emphasize the danger of Bolshevism in the situation. To reaction of every sort Bolshevism has become the "God in the Car." Just as the Dutch vras, along the canals of Amsterdam, were once wont to frighten their children with the threat that Cromwell was coming, so the mouth of reaction hurls Bolshevism, today, at the head of every one who proposes the most moderate reform. General von Lüttwitz may be said to have truly, in more senses than one, proved himself the "God in the Car," first, to these forces of reaction, and, second, to Bolshevism itself; for it is manifest that this perpetual shouting of Bolshevism is daily assuming the character of "Wolf!" And that if those who shout, "Wolf!" continue doing it long enough, the day may come when they will do it in earnest, and no man will believe them. As it is they are, it is to be suspected, adding to the difficulties of the German President, for they are filling the extremists everywhere in Germany with hopes and with an excitement which the government in law, soon again to be the government in fact, may easily have some difficulty in quieting and reducing to order.

Everywhere, indeed, there is the same childish playing with fire, and this largely for political ends. The insertion, for instance, of the Irish reservation in the Peace Treaty, by the Senate in Washington, is a direct challenge to the British Commonwealth, and it may have effects which those who are responsible for the act have failed to foresee. When one nation goes out of its way, to interfere, in a most marked way, with the domestic affairs of another nation, it opens the way to retaliation. The "tu quoque" argument is seen in its only effective form when it takes the shape of action; and a reservation to the Treaty which proposes to give the Filipino of the Pacific or the Japanese of Hawaii the right to appeal to the League of Nations on the ground of self-determination, might have effects which would not be so popular in the Senate, as its own reservation. There is no particular chance of such action being taken by the British Parliament, because it is to be hoped there is too great a sense of responsibility there to indulge in any "tu quoque" of such a description. But it is obvious that to shout Bolshevism, in Washington, and then to strive to stir up disorder in the territory of your allies, is about as short-sighted a policy as could well be indulged in. There is nothing, that anybody knows of, to prevent the Germans putting forward a similar claim to an immediate plebiscite in the Saar Valley. There is no reason why confusion and unrest should not be stirred up, in just the same way, in any other territorial area. It may be all very well to put the President of the United States in a difficult position, and to insure the repudiation of the Treaty, for the sake of placating Sinn Féin, but it may eventually dawn upon those responsible, that such statesmanship was not of the highest order.

If Bolshevism is really a danger in the world, as the United States officials in Germany believe it to be, then the United States Senate is not particularly well advised in endeavoring to weaken the outworks of the defenses which lie between it and Russia. It is precisely to such political tactics that Lenin and Trotsky are looking for success. A great deal has not been heard of that great dumvirate of late, and this not because it has not been steadily working toward its end, but because more exciting events have overshadowed its actions. At the same time the Bolshevik government has been steadily consolidating itself in Russia, and consolidating itself with all the greater ease and success, perhaps, because the searchlight has been

turned away from it. Now the policy of the Lenin government is to take advantage of any and every effort of disruption that their opponents may offer them, and they sometimes see, possibly, a little further than some of these opponents. They, no doubt, will welcome the reservation of the Senate in its attempt to cause bad blood between the United States and the British Commonwealth; but they will probably welcome it more warmly in this, that it affords the evidence of the growth of an Irish nation within the United States, which nation may at any moment become invaluable for the purposes of propaganda and disruption, as history has shown, again and again, such political developments to be in other countries. The Irish question is, essentially, a religious question, and the people of the United States may yet learn the danger of endowing a religious question within their own borders.

Political Outlook in New Zealand

Now that fuller details are available concerning the recent general election in New Zealand, it is possible to gauge more exactly its significance, as far as the immediate political future of the country is concerned. The main features of the result are, of course, the same as were shown in the earlier cables. The Reform Party, headed by Mr. Massey, has secured a most emphatic victory. A party which only barely achieved a majority in 1912 has now been returned with a very substantial majority over any conceivable combinations against it, and with an overwhelming majority over its only serious competitor for power, namely, the Liberal Party. The exact figures, as now available, are: Reformers, 48; Liberals, 19; Labor, 11, and Independents, 2.

An analysis of the voting, however, shows that the position of the Reformers is not so firmly entrenched as these results would appear to show. Considerably more than half of Mr. Massey's supporters secured their seats on minority votes, the majority vote being split between the Liberal and the Labor candidates. Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to suppose that, had the Labor candidate been absent, it would have meant the return of the Liberal. The fact of the matter is that, as far as anything fundamental is concerned, there is very little difference between the political aims of the two chief parties, the Reformers and the Liberals; and there is a very general feeling, in some quarters, that a new alignment of parties is, sooner or later, inevitable. The conservative element of the Liberal Party is probably indistinguishable, in the matter of political faith, from the Reformers; whilst the advanced section of the Liberals is really in sympathy with the aims of Labor.

The Liberal Party, however, is a party of great traditions. For twenty-two years, namely, from 1890 to 1912, mostly under the able leadership of Mr. Seddon, the Liberals held office continuously, and, during that time, New Zealand won a great international reputation as a country ready to try experiments in the matter of social reform, and usually successful in her experiments. The Liberals, therefore, may not readily agree to any kind of amalgamation with the Reformers, and almost certainly will not as long as the Labor Party is so definitely in the minority. Nevertheless, for nearly five years, during the war, the Reformers and the Liberals worked together, and it was undoubtedly very largely due to this coalition that when the manifestoes of the two parties were issued, just prior to the elections, they were found to agree so remarkably on all fundamental issues.

In New Zealand, as in many other countries, the coming factor is the factor of Labor, but its future is just as obscure here as elsewhere. For, here as elsewhere, Labor's chief problem is to preserve unity within its own ranks. The extremist and the disloyalist are constantly alienating large numbers who would otherwise vote in support of the Labor candidate. On the other hand, the broad, sane policy of some of the Labor leaders is undoubtedly attracting support in many diverse quarters. For the present the great majority of the New Zealand people seem to have got what they want, a strong, moderate government capable of dealing energetically with extremist or disloyal elements, while at the same time willing to carry through a great mass of very necessary domestic legislation, which the enforced neglect of the last five years has rendered urgent.

The Industrial Situation in Catalonia

ALTHOUGH the great Labor strike and lockout which had obtained in Catalonia for nearly a year has at last come to an end, no one could imagine that the questions involved have been settled. Catalonia has gone back to work, largely as the result of sheer exhaustion on both sides, combined with very strong government action. The agreements come to between the various workpeople and their various employers were separate agreements. Neither the workpeople nor the employers seem to have made any attempt to reach a sound working basis for the future.

The dispute began last April with a strike by the employees of the Catalonian Electric Company. The strike failed, but the employees at once associated themselves with the metal workers' syndicate, and, almost immediately afterward, a strong movement set in having for its object the unification of all syndicates. This was rapidly accomplished and, in a very short time, there emerged the powerful Sindicato Unico, which at once embarked on a most aggressive policy. Nothing in the nature of a general strike was proclaimed, but the employers were allowed no rest. The Sindicato Unico had agents in every workshop, and hardly a day passed without some new Labor dispute being fomented. So matters went on for three or four months. Repeated efforts were made by the authorities at Madrid to bring about a settlement, but no government remained in power long enough to effect anything, and the Labor situation in Catalonia steadily became one of the undesirable legacies which each Cabinet had to hand on to its successor. Finally, the employers decided on a somewhat desperate course. Forming themselves into a federation, they determined to retaliate upon the strike policy with

a lockout policy. This, in many cases, gave them the advantage of the initiative, but the only result was to complicate the situation still further. For although neither the strikes nor the lockouts ever became general, they were sufficiently frequent to make ruinous inroads on the productivity of the province.

Meanwhile, in true Spanish fashion, the struggle was carried on amidst a veritable storm of words. Manifestoes and counter-manifestoes, mass meetings, processions, and demonstrations were very much the order of most days; whilst, every now and again, the situation would be varied by some kind of government intervention. In the middle of last December, it was calculated that there were some 250,000 men out of work in Barcelona alone. All activity in the port was paralyzed, whilst large quantities of goods were left stranded on the railways. At last the authorities seem to have been aroused to take a drastic course. The civil Governor of Catalonia, the Count Salvatierra, issued, a short time ago, a proclamation calling for the immediate abandonment of all lockouts and strikes, and ordering that, within five days, all commercial maritime and land traffic should be "completely normalized." How far such a proclamation would have been successful six months earlier, it is difficult to say, but the result was that, after some show of hesitation, the men began to go back to work, whilst the employers, by common agreement, lifted the lockout. The effect of these developments was quickly seen, throughout Spain, in more settled conditions, but the general feeling on the matter was well indicated in the concluding words of the employers' official statement, in which they yielded to the civil Governor's demand. They could not, the employers declared, be held responsible "for any untoward events that may occur in the future."

The Farmer in Winter

THERE appear to be many popular misconceptions concerning life on the average American farm in the winter months, which, in the northern latitudes, make intensive work on the land impossible. There may have been a time when, for instance, on the farms in the middle west, which were for many years devoted exclusively to the production of small grains and corn, real activity ceased when freezing weather put an end to further fall plowing. But this cessation of activity never was the rule in the New England states, or in the states of the south and southwest. Now, with changed conditions on the farms everywhere, with more and more attention paid to dairying and poultry raising, and with the use of modern machinery for grinding feeds and pumping water, the farmer is as busy during the entire year as the merchant, the miller, the manufacturer, or the banker. The capitalization of the average farm today is, it is safe to say, three or four times what it was a quarter of a century ago. This is partly the result of intensified processes and the means provided for increased production, the tendency being more and more to make every farm an individual producing unit, equipped with its own motive power, in the form either of draft animals or of engines and tractors, with its own lighting, heating and refrigerating plants, and with its silos, granaries, feed mills, and repair shops. The value of the farm has also been enhanced, to a great extent, by the rapidly increasing returns for all its products, such as animals, grains, dairy output, poultry and eggs, and vegetables. This increase in values is at once the result of well-directed activity in winter as well as summer, and is the incentive to continued activity. A plant, agricultural or otherwise, which is capable, under intensive operation, of producing a known satisfactory net income per annum cannot be allowed to remain idle five or six months in the year. The farmer has learned from experience that there is much more to be done, if success is sought, than planting the seeds and reaping the grain. These, under modern methods, have come to be regarded as merely incidental; the work of preparation, conservation, and extension is the work of every day and every hour.

But there are, in the country, compensations for what might be regarded as a somewhat rigid régime. These are found, for the most part, in the long winter evenings, which are not at all like the evenings in the city, or even in the small country village. Darkness, in the country, means the end of the day. There is no effort to prolong, by artificial means, a day which has been long enough for all purposeful activity, and the evening is gladly and ungrudgingly given over to what simple pleasures it may bring. The rural postman carries the daily newspaper and the current periodicals to the country nowadays as regularly as those essential publications are delivered to patrons in the cities. The traveling library, too, affords the family of the farmer, at least in many sections of the country, ready access to the best standard literature. It might be extremely interesting, to some who are inclined to regard compassionately the lonely lot of the farmer's family, to know how thoroughly all its members are informed as to current events, and how well versed they are in some of the classics. The farmer and farmer's family, in the United States, have always been readers, though possibly never before so generally as at the present time. This fact may explain, at least in part, why, since the early days of the Republic, so great a proportion of its statesmen, lawyers, orators, and literary men and women have never been loath to claim the farm home as theirs.

But the boy or girl of forty years ago who would go back to the old farm and its fireside, in an effort to reconstruct a scene long cherished in memory, must look in vain. Time has wrought a wondrous change. There are unfamiliar faces, and unfamiliar surroundings. Even winter is not just as it used to be. The highway seems broader, and not half so long. The church on the corner seems diminutive, compared with the stately edifice with tower and spire which once seemed almost to pierce the clouds. Even the farm itself appears dwarfed, and it now seems but a few steps along what once were corn rows of almost interminable length. A snow-plow attached to a powerful truck clears the broad highway to almost its entire width, and automobiles travel back and forth at high speed along what used to be an uneven,

rocky, double path for oxen and farm horses. A modern heating plant has displaced the base-burner in the sitting room and the old fireplace in the dining room, while hot and cold water run into the kitchen sink, to which short, slender arms formerly lifted a water bucket, half full, from the distant spring. But the visitor, if he tarries for a time, finds much of the old-time quiet and companionship, which he may have begun to suspect no longer remained. The environment is still that of the country.

Editorial Notes

MR. BRYAN is preeminently one of those useful public speakers who express in plain, convincing language things which many people have felt were true, concerning developments in national affairs in the United States, but which have not been put clearly into words. While some citizens and officials are displaying most hazy notions about a future for the liquor traffic in the Republic, this hardy campaigner comes forward with a sentence or two so simple and so telling as, apparently, to sweep away for good any fog that may have clouded the vision of anybody. Thus, the other evening in Washington, he said that when forty-five of the forty-eight states had ratified an amendment to the Constitution, no party with any respect for itself or hope for the future could disregard the conscience of the American people. Quite in line with this statement was his added remark that there was no question about a wet plank in the Democratic platform; the only question was whether there would be a dry plank. It may be worth while for various people to note the opinion of so seasoned a political authority, expressed at the same time, that there would be a dry plank, because the Republican Party would without doubt adopt one, and therefore its opponent could not afford to do otherwise.

Nor only individuals now find it costs more to pay their way than it did a few years ago, but the same is true of cities and nations. Thus the cities and nations have to come to the individuals for much larger taxes than formerly. One result of this situation is that people of wealth have far less capital than they used to have for which they are seeking varied opportunities for investment. This condition has recently led a prominent American financier, who has a way of putting facts about finance into simple language, to say that much now depends on thrift. Thrift, this authority wisely points out, in defining a word none too popular in this generation, is not miserliness, nor is it hoarding. In his view it is spending with the idea in view "that all goods be divided into two classes, for consumption or for production." Emphasis is laid on the need in America of economic understanding, economic leaders, and people who will follow them, partly because they perhaps can convince the public that it should be thrifty and get capital. Then, with a clear economic vision, it is predicted that America can come into a position of leadership. What is more important, it will perhaps achieve a full measure of usefulness.

That difficulties serve as an incentive to the right sort of individual is, of course, almost a platitude. Nevertheless, it lends a kind of inspiration to the humdrum of ordinary experience to recognize the success that has crowned the efforts of the Mayor of Lyons in his work in connection with the great fair being held there this year. Undismayed by the railway strike, he organized a motor transport system to bring the exhibits to the city, and, in the face of great difficulties, thus accomplished what had seemed to be the impossible. Not alone was he able in this way to obviate the disappointment that would inevitably have been felt by the thousands who visit the city for this event, but he was enabled to uphold the reputation which his city justifiably enjoys. It is, indeed, no wonder that the French Finance Minister, in opening the fair, should have said, "The world has admired France during the war; why should the world doubt French energy now?" In the light of the record of the preparation for the fair, echo indeed answers, "Why?"

WHEN George Borrow conversed with the apple-woman on London Bridge, he discovered that she had a certain book from which nothing would induce her to part. The book was Defoe's "Moll Flanders." The queer thing is that in 1908 another woman was discovered hugging a tattered old book. She was some tatterdemalion of the East End, and the man who saw her with the book was a Frenchman, Maurice Dekobra, the translator of Defoe's "Life of Colonel Jacque." The East End woman's book was Defoe's "Life of Roxana." Dekobra must have guessed as much as he saw her hurry by. Anyway, he found out, and tells how in his preface to "Jacque." Who will say amusement is not to be found in the East End?

LA VILLE LUMIERE intends that her houses shall do their share in adding to the charm of the streets. The scheme by which their cooperation is to be insured is somewhat peculiar, but attractive. They are to have stained glass in their large front windows which, when the room is lit, will produce most beautiful effects, seen from the outside. In fact, when you think of the appearance of one of the famous avenues with glowing stained glass on either side, the vision is surely wonderful, and you fall a-trembling lest it should not be realized.

AGAINST the common report of scarcity of rentable living quarters in cities must now be reckoned the official statement from Boston that 3200 tenements are now vacant in the less desirable urban districts. Apparently the housing difficulty is not so much that there are not enough dwelling places, as that there are not enough that are as good as workers can now pay for.

THERE are still occasional references in the current news to the formation of a Middle Class Union. As for the thing itself, however, it has somewhat of a will-o'-the-wisp quality, being now here, now there, and only a flash in the dark at the most. With so much information, the question arises as to why the Middle Class Union still shows so little of tangible form.